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# MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE  
Horticulture, THE FARM  
AND THE GARDEN.

NEW ENGLAND

AGRICULTURE

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50c per annum, in advance. 25c. if not paid in advance. All persons sending contributions to THE PLOUGHMAN for use in its columns must sign their name, and declare that they do so for publication, and that they do so in good faith, and that they will be bound to the waste-basket. All matter intended for publication should be sent on note size paper, with ink, and upon but one side.

Correspondence from practical farmers, giving the results of their experience, is solicited. Letters should be brief, and should be sent in full, which will be printed or not, as the writer may wish.

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Good Summer Forage.

Hungarian grass or millet may be sown in July and produce good crops if the season is favorable, even though the land is not very strong, though a liberal dressing of manure or fertilizer harrowed in before the seed is sown will greatly help it. We prefer the millet as the more sure crop and the golden or German millet has proved better with us than the common millet.

THE JAPANESE MILLET

by some considered even better than this, gives crops of ten or more tons to the acre, having been reported from the use of less than a half bushel of seed per acre. It needs good land or liberal manuring to do this, and may be sown as late as the middle of July. Prof. W. P. Brooks of the Massachusetts Experimental Station, says: "At our station Japanese barnyard millet produced sixty-seven bushels of seed, 11,297 pounds of straw, 36,000 pounds of green fodder, twelve thousand pounds of hay per acre, being superior to good corn fodder in feeding for milk, and in combination with the soja bean makes very superior ensilage." Professor Brooks found by alternating the millet out from day to day and fed green to cows with well-spared fife corn round, that the cows invariably increased in milk when put upon it, and fell off when changed to corn alone.

Japanese millet may be sown after rye, oats and peas, or other crops, at the rate of fifteen to twenty pounds of seed per acre, as early as May 15, or as late as Aug. 1, and it will mature a crop in from forty to sixty days, depending upon the season. If well fertilized, which is essential, the yield will range from eight to twelve tons per acre. In using this crop for either silaging purposes or for hay, it should be cut just before heading out, as it hardens very rapidly after heading, and is then unpalatable.

PEARL MILLET

is one of the best of the millets, and different seedings may be planted, beginning with May 15 and continuing until Aug. 1. It is one of the larger varieties, growing from eight to ten feet high when in full head, forming stalks something like sorghum, though it is a very succulent fodder. It should be sown at the rate of four to six quarts per acre on land well prepared, in order to encourage rapid and complete germination of all the seeds. It is a very rapid grower and will make a crop in from forty to sixty days. The yield obtained at the farm averaged twelve tons per acre. It is much more watery in its character than corn even, thus making the yield of dry matter less than would be the case from the same yield of corn, though it is quite similar in its composition, showing a nutritive ratio of 1.12.

For silaging, cutting should begin before it is in head, since as it begins to head the stalks become hard and unpalatable. All of the millets are surface feeders, and should be well supplied with available fertilizing materials.

OATS AND PEAS

grow together make a good forage if well cured, and are best when little exposed to the sun, but allowed to sweat in the barn, and then dried and put into the barn in the heat of the day. This method takes the moisture out of the stalks of any coarse grass better than exposure to the sun, even when the teader is used to stir it frequently. It is the method that should always be used in curing clover and orchard grass, whether grown separately or together.

GOOD FOR SAWDUST CROPS.

Many of these forage crops may be grown after a crop of early grass has been cut from the land. June grass or Kentucky blue grass, pro pretiosa, is the earliest of our grasses, but if it were not it should be cut early, if not to be used as a pasture grass, because when growing alone it is apt to become mixed with the daisy or white weed, which many consider a pest in our New England soil. It is not so much an indication of poor soil as of poor sowing.

Liberal manuring and seeding with better grasses will keep it down until the other grasses run out, when that or sorrel will come in to show that "nature abhors a vacuum."

THE WHITE WEED

cut when in full blossom, and cured well, makes hay that cows eat readily, but as it furnishes but a light crop, the land which becomes infested with it should be plowed as soon as the hay is cut, and put in some of the above-mentioned forage crops, after which it may be made to grow better grasses. I should also say the same of the June grass if it is not to be added to the pasture land.

RED CLOVER AND ORCHARD GRASS

should be the next ready to cut, and are

mont and Bedford. The system of curing clover is so entirely different on many of the farms that it would be hard to decide which method has been endorsed as the best.

A great deal of experimenting is going on as to the raising of cucumbers and tomatoes. The prices of both have kept up so high it has made it attractive to farmers to get an early and late tomato. Several of the large greenhouses in Belmont have made successful attempts, although we learn that they have not devoted so much space as in former years; consequently, it appears that there is a great deal of expense attached to the raising of tomatoes, while the cost of the greenhouse cucumber is probably from this section where it requires so much heat. Belmont is the hotbed for strawberries

were some things about putting up this machinery the young man did not understand, so he consulted in the agent of the firm and had his adjt. stall right. The farmer would stand on the load of hay, and at a given signal I would start the horse and up would go a bunch of hay to the scaffold over the barn door and dumped by pulling a small cord which also assisted in returning the fork to the wagon. In this way we unloaded the hay in a very short time, giving the horses the privilege through the ropes and pulley of lifting the weight of hay off the farmer's shoulders.

So the young farmer of the present day has much advantage over the pioneers of agricultural work, especially if he is for-  
ing in the sun than coarser stalked forage, and thus they may be stirred frequently and made quite dry before being put in the now.

The low meadow or swamp grasses, including what is usually called swale hay as well as the bog hay, are usually left to the last unless one is fortunate enough to have salt hay to cut. In fact they are usually left too long. Whatever they may gain in growth or in nutritive value as shown by analysis, they have lost in digestibility and therefore in value for stock feeding which is the true test of value to the farmer.

When about two-thirds grown they should be cut, and while they may lack in the nutritive elements, those can be supplied by the grain or concentrated foods, and they

quantities of grain raised, such as corn and oats, so that many of the farmers who have large numbers of chickens feed out their own raising to the poultry, and they have a market product in the form of eggs. They can sell as fast as they can produce them.

We have quite a number of buyers in this section now who want to make contracts for future deliveries of apples, potatoes and other farm products. Many of the farmers have found it to their advantage to sell early in the season at a fair price.

Waldo County, Me. E. A. S.

The extent of egg storage is shown by the overcrowded condition of the principal storage houses. Some of the rooms usually reserved for cheese had to be occupied by eggs.

Notes from Washington, D. C.

The veterinarian of the Minnesota State Board of Health in his last report makes several timely suggestions, calling attention among others to the insidious nature of glanders and the danger of infection of other horses as well as the human attendants from the presence of one glanders animal. A case is noted where hog cholera bacilli were found in salted pork, which caused severe digestive disturbances in the people who consumed the meat.

In connection with the examination by the New York State authorities of 371 different brands of commercial fertilizers for 1904, it was found that the average retail selling price was \$27.50, while the retail cost of the separate ingredients, unmixed, was \$18.85, a difference of \$7.71 per ton paid the fertilizer companies by the farmers for mixing. By co-operation among a number of farmers, thus securing the ingredients in wholesale lots, a considerable further saving would be possible.

The great fertility possessed by some seeds was shown in an address by W. J. Beal before the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The experiment commenced twenty-five years ago. Fifty seeds each of twenty-two different kinds of plants were placed in moderately moist sand in bottles and buried. Fertility tests were made at five, ten, fifteen, twenty and twenty-five years. Eight out of the twenty-two kinds failed to germinate at all, but of the other fourteen species ten germinated after they had been buried twenty-five years.

The American Inventor describes what is claimed to be the largest plow in the world, built for use on a ranch near Bakersfield, Cal., an implement eighteen feet high, and which cuts a furrow eight feet wide and six feet deep.

Lining of soil, both as a corrective of sour lands and for the improving of ordinary farm lands is a subject to which some study should be given before extensive operations are undertaken. That liming is beneficial to many soils which do not seem in any sense sour is an often proved fact. If lime is obtainable at a reasonable cost in your locality, write the Secretary of Agriculture or your member of Congress for farmers' bulletin No. 77, "The Liming of Soils."

FAMOUS FRUIT PRODUCERS.

The great things of the world are accomplished by a few unusual men. The balance of humanity profits. In other words, we owe much to our ancestry. The improvement in different forms of agriculture, even in the life time of the United States has been marvelous.

Nearly every fruit-producing region of commercial importance, said L. C. Corbett, the horticulturist of the Department of Agriculture, owes its development to the influence of some one individual. In West Virginia, for instance, there are two well-marked commercial fruit developments, each of which is easily traced to the work of one man, who started out with the idea of growing fruit for the home supply. Each of these districts has developed into an important commercial fruit region.

The famous grape region which borders the interior lakes of central and western New York had its inception in small plantations, the earliest of which there is any record at hand being that of Rev. William Bootwick, put out in the early forties. From this fruit garden as a nucleus, the whole grape area of the region has developed.

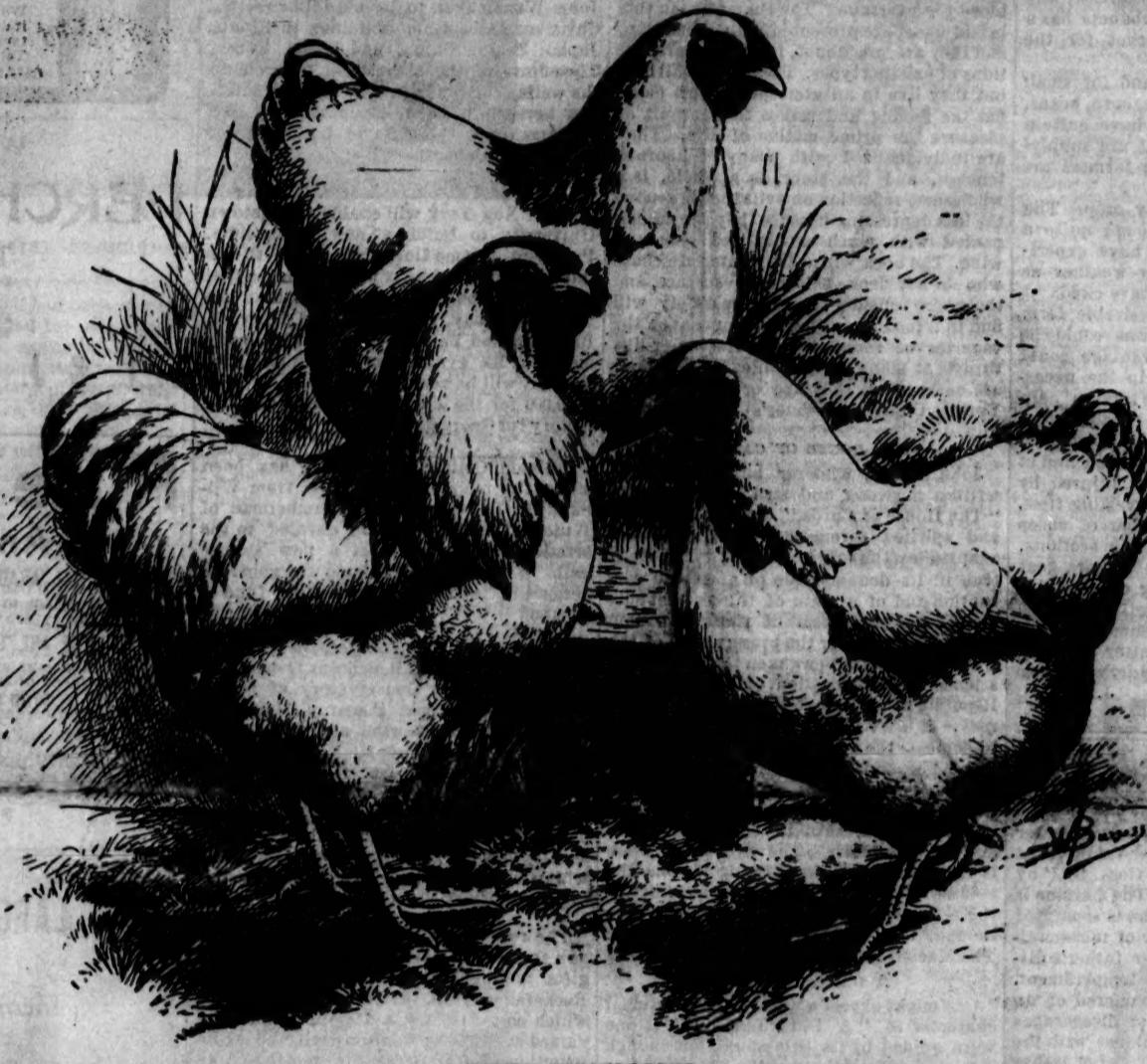
The germ of the present commercial grape industry of the Eastern United States developed in the fruit garden of John Adair. The American raspberry industry dates from the day when Nicholas Longworth transplanted the wild "Blackcap" to his Cincinnati garden. Practically all of the better hybrid grapes which are now cultivated in the Eastern United States sprung from the home fruit gardens of Rogers and Ricketts, and form enduring monuments to their love for and interest in horticulture.

Among modern workers the name of none stands out more markedly than that of Luther Burbank of California, whose garden has, during the last decade, amplified the fruit list, as well as contributed valuable additions to the hardy ornamentals.

There is no end to such work and improvements will go on forever. The testing of varieties in new localities and the development and dissemination of new sorts by the amateur is important work, but not the least good accomplished by him is to be found in the wholesome influence which he exerts on the community in which he lives. A community is certain to profit aesthetically as well as financially from the influence of such growers, and it is to them that we owe our appreciation for high quality.

A discriminating taste developed in a neighborhood creates a demand which it pays well to gratify, and the amateur who grows fruits for quality will find a ready market for his products. These have a place in such a section.

GUY E. MITCHELL.



WHITE WYANDOTTES.  
Third cockerel, third pullet and sister of first pullet at St. Louis World's Fair, owned by Theo. Ambrosius, Collingsville, Ill.

among the best of our hays for milch cows or for young stock. Even for horses out at hard work they make good hay though horsesmen usually value them less than the timothy or herbage. Often one feed a day of clover mixed hay would be better than to use timothy at every feeding.

Massachusetts. M. F. AMES.

Gypsy Moth Destruction.

The crops here are somewhat infested with the dreaded gypsy moth, and we fear further interference, although the town authorities are doing everything in their power to eliminate the pest. All sorts of sprays have been imported and the gardeners have adopted all kinds of methods this winter and spring for preliminary work, and it is hoped that the swarms of moths will not further destroy the foliage, as there is such a large quantity of beautiful trees here which would ruin many attractive groves and crops.

The gardens are all looking nicely. We have plenty of garden truck and all the small berries, as usual. We shall expect to harvest a large crop of raspberries and blackberries. Gooseberries have not done as well as in former years. We will have plenty of fruit, such as apples, pears and plums. There will be plenty of wild grapes harvested. Grass is doing well and farmers will commence after the Fourth of July.

Georgetown, Mass. PEPPER BURTON.

Gardens are Looking Fine.

If one has never visited Arlington and Belmont at this season of the year, it would be quite a sight to visit our beautiful gardens where acres and acres of all kinds of garden truck can be seen, and where we have such fertile soil and it being so splendidly cultivated, it is very interesting to see any form more good may result than to be estimated.

and that famous berry called the Belmont was originated here. The Boston markets are filled each morning now with these delicious berries and probably no finer fruit is raised than can be produced on our lands. The gardens in this belt are, without question, exceedingly gratifying to those who have devoted so much time and pains to get them successfully going.

CARL RICHARDSON.  
Arlington, Mass.

Gardening in the Schools.

In the lower grades of our public schools the teachers often take particular pains to teach the little ones all that is possible about the growth of plants from seed and cuttings. Shallow boxes of earth are placed in a sunny window and seeds planted, a sufficient number being planted so that they can be pulled up and examined at different stages of their growth, and yet have some to grow longer.

Many of our country schools now have a school garden, and in this garden many valuable lessons are learned which will be of great benefit to the children later on.

The different phases of life are often a great help in interesting children in gardening, as the two are so closely connected. The child who has watched a beautiful moth or butterfly emerge from his unromancing looking chrysalis is going to start further into the subject as soon as he sees that the caterpillar has become a pupa.

These economies can often be found on trees and bushes in the fall, or be dug out of the ground when sowing the garden in spring. They can be taken to the house, and in due time will emerge in all their beauty, interesting not children alone, but all who see it.

If by some of these simple experiments one can interest the children in nature in any form more good may result than to be estimated.

MYRA BRADWELL.

The Horse Fair is Over Time.

I well remember in my younger years that nothing but the hay fork and men's and boys' labor was used in storing away the hay. It was a slow process, and if the weather was at all uncertain the farmer was likely to have some of his hay cut wet, unless he had extra hay wagons which he could load while the loaded one stood in the barn floor. But the cost of these extra wagons was very considerably more than the simple machinery used in the barns of the more modern farms.

It was the winter plow which made it possible to be different in a relatively short time.

The big hay fork labor and costs of hay wagons are now a thing of the past.

These improvements have been of great benefit to the farmer.

serve as rough fodder even better than straw, being more digestible than straw from which the grain has been threshed.

While our forefathers valued the products of the salt marshes for hay better than they did the native wild grasses of the upland fields, it was partly because they produced more abundant crops. Then, too, they produced hay only to sustain life in their animals through the winter, and did not expect their animals to get fat, or to produce much milk or butter while they were upon winter feed.

Now that we have clover and the better grasses salt hay is not so much valued, but like the grasses on fresh meadows it is better when cut early than when the hay is not begun until September as used to be the custom a half century ago.

Thus hay should begin early and be pushed with all vigor when once begun. Modern machinery has made it possible to do the work more quickly, and it also enables the farmer to make better hay because he has not to allow any of it to start until it is over ripe before cutting.

Massachusetts. M. F. AMES.

Maine Farming Notes.

The farmers in this section of Maine have been more or less disappointed this year owing to the cold, rainy weather which has been experienced by many others in the lower Maine counties; but the past week of sunshine and warm weather has given our various crops a large start, and everything seems to be very promising.

We are going to have a large abundance of hay, which the farmers look forward to each year, as many of them are keeping more stock than ever before. While we have a very few sheep, we do keep in our barns a large number of cattle, and many have fine calves, and from a great many forage fields, and in many cases where they do not care to pick the berries themselves and enter into the industry they have got sufficient money to pay the tax on this property and enjoyed the land for pasture purposes.

A. A. LOWE.  
Kennebunk, Maine.

New Quincy and Quincy.

Timothy should be cut when the heads are well filled out and in full bloom, or just passing out of bloom, but should not be allowed to go so far advanced that the seed will scatter out in sowing. It differs from clover in that it leaves nothing when the seed is removed, while the clover at that stage has both stalks and leaves, and leaves when it has passed out in seed. These clovers are best when fully bloomed out.

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## Dairy.

## Good Dairy Practice.

Maine's new dairy inspector, L. C. Thompson, is doing good work in traveling about the State and trying to find just what the dairymen need to make their business a more complete success. To judge from his remarks at the recent meeting of Penobscot Ponoma Grange, reported in the local paper, the inspector is a man of common-sense ideas. Said Mr. Thompson:

## THE FIRST

Step is the selection of cows. It is as true now as it was twenty-five years ago that we must make better selection. We have better cows now than we did then, showing that we have selected the best of our stock.

For example: It costs \$30 to keep a cow a year. Supposing she makes 150 pounds of butter during the time, which sells for twenty cents per pound, and we have just \$30, nothing gained or lost. If she fails short of that twenty-five pounds there is a loss of \$5; if she overruns one hundred pounds, we have a gain of \$30. It is a question of the individual rather than the breed.

The question of breed depends upon the man keeping it and should be of his choosing. Some take the ground that it should be the kind he prefers. We can only lay down the standard of production from the individual animal. We should choose the breed that will produce the best for the purpose for which we are working and weed out all but the best producers.

## MILK CAREFULLY,

thoroughly and regularly, with the idea of getting the most milk in the least time and with the least excitement. The question of cleanliness comes in here. The souring of milk is caused by germs. We know some of the germs and their effects and can guard against them. We know that germs cause bitter milk; also that which is slimy andropy. The knowledge of the action of germs plays an important part in the dairy economy, whatever disposition is made of milk.

We do not always do the best we know how in caring for the cow. Dust is loaded with germs, and it is not necessary to have any at milking time. The udder should be cleaned before milking.

The question of milking through absorbent cotton has been considered by some, but it is very expensive, as the cotton can be used only once. One may lose money by being extra neat and lose trade by being extra slovenly.

Cream from milk that is not exposed to the air, but is separated at once, can be shipped and kept for a week or more without resorting to artificial means. C. S. Pope of Manchester, a well-known shipper, prepared his product in that way. If selling a milk that will not keep there is the temptation to use a preservative, more care should be taken in milking and cooling the product. Germs develop at 60° to 70°, and at a temperature of 80° they grow rapidly. If the milk is immersed in cold water and cooled to 40° the germs do not multiply and do not develop; the sooner immersed the better the cream. It is only fair that he who takes pains should have a better price than the second-rate dairymen.

CREAM KEPT TOO LONG will have a bitter taste. We want that kind of souring that gives a clean solidity. One keeping few cows cannot afford to churn three times a week, and it is doubtful if he can get enough cream to do so. But two courses are left; either sell to the factory or manufacture in seasons of good prices. This is good work, but I do not believe it is work for the ladies. If one has not the means of keeping cream in condition, it is better to dispose of it in some other way.

There is often trouble with the patrons of a creamery about their checks. The system ought to be improved, but I do not believe that any wrong is intended. I wish patrons and creamery men could get together and see where the lack rests. I believe the conference would result in material benefit to each. The prices paid by our State are three cents more than in many others and five cents more than in Wisconsin.

AMONG THE POINTS BROUGHT OUT in the questions following this address were the facts that separated cream ought not to test over twenty-five per cent, or Cooley cream over eighteen per cent, else there would be too much waste in handling from adhering to the sides of the can; and that rinsing the cream aids in saving, as more butter is produced and in character of the butter, in its longer keeping qualities and better flavor.

## Agricultural.

## Good Summer Forage.

After a crop of early grass has been cut from the land, June grass or Kentucky blue grass, or prettis, is the earliest of our grasses, but if it were not it should be cut early, if not to be used as a pasture grass, because when growing alone it is apt to become mixed with the daisy or white weed, which many consider a pest in our New England soil. It is not so much an indication of poor soil as of poor farming. Liberal manuring and seedling with better grasses will keep it down until the other grasses run out, when that or sorrel will come in to show that "nature abhors a vacuum."

## THE WHITE WEED

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## RED CLOVER AND ORCHARD GRASS

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Massachusetts. M. F. AMES.

## Framingham Market Gardens.

Crops are looking splendid here; corn is growing fast, beans and peas are rapidly ripening, and we expect a large supply of fresh vegetables. The plantings this year have been large, many new gardens have been opened up and probably never in the history of this town has there been so much truck stuff growing.

If the electric cars adopt the quick service of freight to Boston, we expect a great development in this section in the near future, especially on all garden truck that require a Boston market for consumption. There are quantities of fruit here, apples, pears, plums and peaches. The orchards

are looking well and we have not as yet experienced any serious inconveniences from the brown-tail. The farmers are making every effort to take care of the pest if it arrives.

O. C. SPENCER,  
Framingham, Mass.

## Hay of the Best Quality.

All the farmers along the Kennebec river this year are to harvest a large quantity of the best quality of English hay, and it is very satisfactory to ride upon the railroad or drive on the highways, noticing for miles and miles the beautiful fields, which are unusually well covered with grass of the highest quality. The season is to be a little later than usual, owing to the dominating dampness and cold weather that has prevailed; still, the farmers seem to be better satisfied if a hay crop is good than if their other farm products are lacking.

There seems to be an unusually large interest taken this year in the raising of stock in this part of the country, a large number of cows, pigs and hens are being kept and marketed. We have also a large demand for horses for the cities, and just at this season of the year there are large numbers of buyers in and about our town trading cattle for which have been raised and kept by the farmers. Prices have been good for good stock and demand has been very encouraging, practically larger than supply. Waterville, Me. NUDD.

## New Hampshire Farms.

It is always interesting to note the progress of crops in other sections of this State, but where I find it instructive to learn of the season's advance in other towns, it always pleases me to give to my friends information from this particular point.

At our little town we do not raise such large quantities of ordinary farm products as those who are further inland, and yet we have the advantage of a good market. At this season there is quite a summer colony, a large number of city people who do a great deal of entertaining, consequently any farmer who can raise farm products has a very large and lucrative market for the same at high prices.

There is a very large demand for small vegetables, like peas, tomatoes, corn, beans, onions, radishes, etc., and we have quite a number of gardeners here that are supplying all the demands and the farmers are making considerable.

We are to have a nice hay crop. The grass has grown well, although quite a little later than usual. We have experienced the same damp rainy weather as other farmers in this section have cited. It is very difficult to get desirable farm help, and many of the farms could be worked to more profitable advantage if we get proper hands to assist in the necessary duties. We find that the foreign help one gets from the cities is not reliable or desirable; consequently, we have to depend on our neighbors for assistance, and at times our crops are delayed or injured by not having proper help at harvesting time.

It is surprising the few number of sheep there are being raised in these sections. We have a very interesting Angora goat farm here which is attracting considerable attention. There is much milk produced here, which is largely consumed by the summer colony; but little butter is being made. We are obliged to purchase from larger markets. J. A. H.

## Literature.

## AS THE WORLD GOES BY.

Perhaps no novel of the day has a greater claim on the attention of the cultivated reader, than "AS THE WORLD GOES BY," by Elizabeth Willard Brooks. The heroine is the daughter of an actress, who is separated from her husband on account of incompatibility of temper. She has her father's disposition, but her mother's temperament. She becomes desperately enamored of an opera singer, but her mother discourages this passion, because she believes with the traits the daughter inherits from her father she could never be happy with the singing artist, and he is accordingly dismissed through the older woman's endeavours.

This experience makes the girl stronger and less emotional. She learns to take the world as it goes by at its full value, and she meets with happiness at last in spite of maternal interference.

The social life presented in this story is of a highly diversified character, and the author paints it with a detailed and artistic skill that shows the result of wide observation. The people who figure in it are natural, without being commonplace, and the love interest is of no ordinary kind. The mysticism which is a prominent feature of the book, adds to its originality and fascination, as a development of womanly nature under exceedingly exceptional conditions. (Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Price, \$1.50.)

## A DARK LANTERN.

One might expect a novel of a sensational character in "A Dark Lantern," if one were guided by its title alone, but though it is of a sufficiently exciting nature it does not deal with criminals, but with society people as they are viewed from the standpoint of temperament. Its author, Elizabeth Robbins, has done nothing better, and her style approaches literary perfection in lucidity of description and in keenness of characterization. The tale has to do with love and magnetism, and the influence they both have upon feminine virtue.

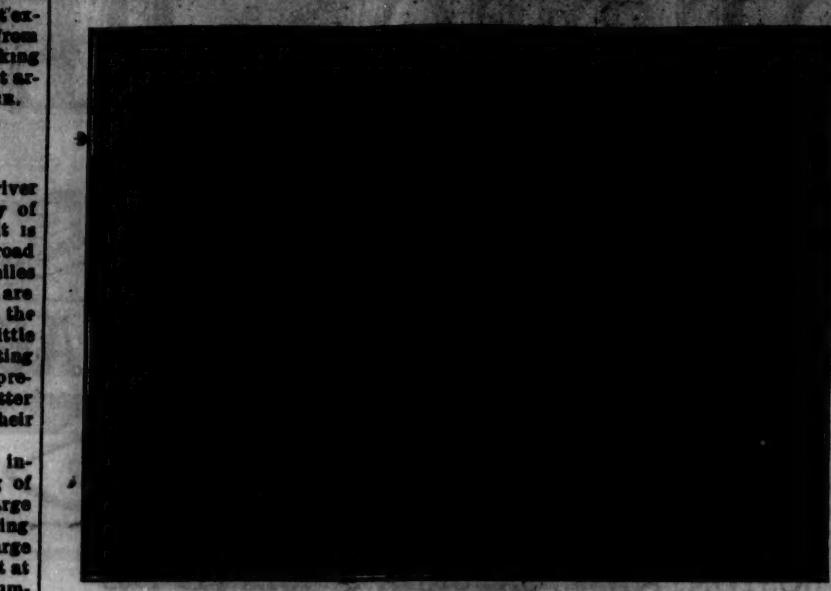
Katherine Dersham, the heroine, is a young English girl of irreproachable morals and is good because she naturally despises grossness and impurity. At the same time, she has a romantic disposition and dreams of love as an exalted state where no indecency can exist. She is educated in an ideal way with the German Princess Anton for a time, but his attachment for her is of the earth earthy, and there is a marked difference between his love making and the kind of which she dreams. She does from the embrace of a man who does not understand her chaotic desires. It is singular a little later she comes under the hypnotic spell of a man whom she had formerly repulsed, the man with a dark-lantern face, who has in the meanwhile become a celebrated physician, to whom she goes for treatment, and she follows him as his companion, but not as his wife, though this peculiar couple are eventually married. The hero, Garth Vincent, has a magnetic gift by which he controls others, though he cannot fully control himself, and is a character that has no counterpart in fiction in its power to charm and to command attention. The subject of the novel is mainly devoted to the description to which many are attracted on account of its psychic character, and the book, as a whole, has an unusual quality that will win for it abounding success. (New York: The Macmillan Company. Price, \$1.50.)

## STUDENT'S AMERICAN HISTORY.

A revised edition of "Student's American History," by David H. Montgomery, will be heartily welcomed by educators. In the rewriting of several parts of the work more distinctive features have been added, including special reference to questions of political and constitutional history and a full treatment of the opening and settlement of the West and of the influence it has had on the national development. Considerable arrangements that will give great satisfaction to both teachers and pupils are the plan of calling attention to authorities at the bottom of the pages, and the further elaboration of the subject of class references. There are also additions in this revision in the way of maps and illustrations that increase the interest of the book for our high school students of history. (Boston: Little, Brown & Co. Price, \$1.50.)

## THE ORCHID.

A treatise on the so-called Smart Set is furnished in "The Orchid," by Robert Grant, and though the treatment is light, there is an underlying vein of seriousness in it that awakes thought and makes the reader ask, Is a life of frivolity worth living? The heroine of this book is a strange creation. She is a law unto herself, though she observes many of the conventionalities of society, and does not actually take the fatal step that would cause her to be ostracized. She is an fascinating woman with hardly a redeeming human trait, and the way in which she sacrifices her maternal instincts makes her almost a monstrosity. The man for whom she has a passion is a cur, who becomes her partner in a farce that is as repulsive as it is banal.



## PRIZE HAY'S DUCHESS 2D.

Owned by George W. Sisson, Jr., Potsdam, N. Y. Fifth Jersey in Class A—Fourth Jersey in Class B, at St. Louis. Dropped May 26, 1905. Bred by John E. White, Ramsey, Ind. Color: Black. Black Tongue and Switch. Freshened May 6, 1904. Average Weight: June 14, 1904—161 pounds. Oct. 13, 1904—168 pounds.

## The Golden Chronicle.

President George Morgan Ward of Wells College, Aurora, N. Y., stated at the commencement exercises that the heirs of the late Henry A. Morgan had turned over the \$30,000 bequeathed to the institution, and that further gifts, including \$20,000 to the deanship, \$500 for the library and \$100 for a scholarship for the year 1905-6, had been received.

The International Young Men's Association has been presented with \$100,000 by John Wanamaker, to be used in erecting Christian Association buildings in Kyoto, Japan; Pekin, China, and Seoul, Korea. The efforts of the association to promote the welfare of young men in heathen lands has heretofore been encouraged by Mr. Wanamaker in the gifts of buildings for Madras and Calcutta.

A gift of \$20,000 from Mrs. Thomas F. Ryan of New York will enable Georgetown University to build a new gymnasium. President Jerome Dougherty hopes to see this sum enlarged by contributions, so that \$30,000 may be realized, in order that the university may not be behind Harvard, Princeton and Yale in the size and equipment of its gymnasium building. Mrs. Ryan, it will be remembered, recently gave \$300,000 for the construction of a new refectory for Georgetown.

Carleton College, Northfield, has been made the recipient of \$20,000 from William H. Laird, a wealthy lumberman of Winona, Wis. It is to be devoted to the erection and fitting up of a new science hall. When it is completed the generous donor will furnish an endowment fund of \$10,000.

Mr. Sarah Lee Tourgee, in her will leaves \$500 to the Benevolent Society of the New England Conservatory of Music, \$200 to the Rebecca Pomeroy Home for Orphan Girls of Newton and \$200 to the Home for Aged People, Newton Upper Falls. The greater part of the remainder of the estate is to be divided between the American Missionary Association of New York and the Congregational Home Missionary Society. Mrs. Tourgee was the widow of the founder of the New England Conservatory of Music.

The resignation of John D. Rockefeller as a trustee of Vassar College recalls his gifts to the institutions which include Rockefeller Hall, a recitation building, which cost \$150,000; a dormitory building valued at \$125,000; Davison Hall, and a contribution of \$200,000 as the nucleus of an endowment fund. Mr. Rockefeller's retirement is said to be on account of his inability, owing to business engagements, to attend to the duties of the office of trustee and to the state of his health, and not through misunderstandings with other officials.

The Frederick Thompson Memorial Chapel of Williams College which was dedicated on June 21, is the gift of Mrs. Mary Clark Thompson, in memory of her husband, who during his life time gave several buildings and other gifts to the college, and was for a long period one of its trustees. The architects of the structure were Allen & Colling of Boston, and they are credited with designing the finest Gothic church in western Massachusetts. At the dedication exercises Bishop Lawrence offered prayer after appropriate introductory remarks by President Hopkins. The Rev. Samuel M. Crothers of Cambridge, read the Old Testament lesson and the Rev. Dr. James M. Taylor, President of Vassar College, read the new one. The sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall of the class of '73, president of Union Theological Seminary of the city of New York.

Among the gifts to Smith College referred to by President Seelye at Commencement, were \$2000 from the Alumnae for the improvement of Cobb House; \$2000 from Mrs. E. M. French of Holley, N. Y., to found the Clara French scholarship in memory of her daughter; \$2000 from Mrs. Julia B. Thayer of Keene, to establish a scholarship for deserving students, and \$2000 unconditionally from mother of a member of the class of 1900. The Alumnae Association also raised \$10,000 for the student's aid fund.

George A. Flinton of New York has given an athletic field of twenty-five acres, worth \$10,000, to Phillips Exeter Academy, which, it is said, will fit up at his own expense. C. W. MacAlpine and Dr. D. W. MacAlpine, both of New York, have also donated \$200,000 for the equipment of an athletic field and several hundred dollars have been presented by other alumni for an athletic house.

A bronze statue of the late Anthony J. Drexel was unveiled on the Seventeenth of June at Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. The presentation speech was made by Samuel D. Innes, attorney-general of the State of Pennsylvania, and Hampton L. Carson, attorney-general of the Commonwealth, who also delivered the oration. John J. Harjes of Philadelphia, a former business partner of Mr. Drexel, gave the statue to the City of Philadelphia. Miss Jessie of Rome, New Jersey, is the author of the statue, which is of bronze and is 12 feet high.

By the will of Miss Eliza B. Thompson, a sum of \$10,000 was given to the New Haven Free Public Library, New Haven, Conn., to be used for the purchase of books. The library is to be named the Eliza B. Thompson Library.

Received by the board of trustees, including Robert W. de Forest, William F. Haymeyer, Everett M. Shattuck, Ebenezer N. Mitchell, Frank D. Millet and Harry W. Watrous. Checks sent as donations may be made payable to Ebenezer N. Mitchell, Treasurer, 143 East Thirty-eighth street, New York.

The Lebanon Hospital, Westchester avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth street, New York, will soon have a building on ground recently purchased, to be used as a training school for nurses. It will cost \$30,000, and the friends of the institution are asked to contribute toward this amount. A certificate of honor has been issued by the United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps to the superintendent of this hospital for his bravery in saving a number of the passengers of the steamer, General Sherman, which was burned last summer. The hospital is conducted by Jewish women, and during the past year treated 227 patients.

Receipts and Tours Illustrated, 1905, A Vacation Directory and Encyclopedia of Travel.

"Receipts and Tours, Illustrated" for 1905 is really a vacation directory and encyclopedia for the traveler. It contains 20 pages of delightful descriptive reading, beautiful half-tone illustrations and a list of about 1500 resorts; also complete information regarding rates, hotel, railroad routes, etc. Send a postal card to the General Passenger Department, Boston & Maine Railroad, Boston, requesting one and we'll mail it free.

LFALFA is now attracting much attention everywhere. Do not forget that Alfalfa needs heavy doses of POTASH to insure successful growth.

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## WE HAVE SOME VERY GOOD PERCH

## Poultry.

## When and How to Caponize.

The time of caponizing varies slightly, and whilst several authorities advise that the birds should not exceed ten weeks, others are of opinion that they should be from three to four months old. The size of the bird will, however, be a safe indication, and if a bird is large in frame and well grown from ten to twelve weeks will be a suitable age. If the birds are smaller, they may be allowed another three or four weeks to develop. There is no doubt that the younger the birds are when operated upon the quicker they will recover; and as long as the testicles are developed enough to remove properly, the earlier caponizing can be recommended.

## INSTRUMENTS.

The tools required are six in number. The first is a knife with a slightly rounded point. It should be about six inches long and have a very keen edge. The next is a spring spreader for pressing open the ribs after the incision is made. This is about one inch long and is made of spring steel, fitted with a band to keep the spreader closed when not in use. A pair of steel nippers or forceps must also be included. These are used to hold a sponge to soak up any blood in the fowl, or pick up anything that may have dropped among the bowels. A sharp steel hook is required to tear open the thin membrane which encloses the intestines, and a hook and probe combined will be useful to push the intestines back so as to expose the testicles. The cannula, is, however, the most important article in the set. This is used to catch and remove the testicles, and is made in different forms. The best sort for the beginner is the straight cannula, fitted with a fine flexible wire. This is a tube of brass or nickel about four or five inches long, with a quarter-inch opening at the large end, and tapering to the other, having two holes just large enough to insert the ends of the wire. The wire is placed in each hole, and drawn right through the tube, leaving just enough to form a loop at the thin end. A fair-sized sponge and a little carbolic acid will also be used.

## HOW TO CAPOINIZE.

A small table about two feet three inches by three feet six inches, will make a suitable place for operating. The sides may be closed round with a cleat projecting about an inch over the top of the table. This will keep the instruments in their place for use as required. A piece of board fastened to the table with a hinge at one end, and kept in position at the other by a thumb screw, will hold the bird's legs. Two small grooves should be made in the board to receive the shanks, and if they are covered with a piece of rubber, it will prevent any injury to the legs. A stout piece of soft cord wound round both wings close to the body, and then drawn forward and fastened to a ring at the end of the table, will keep the bird from moving during the operation. The cockerels to be operated upon should be kept without food for at least thirty hours. This will leave the intestines fairly empty, and allow the operator to use his knife with less danger of cutting the bowels, and the testicles will also be easier located. The first birds caponized by the amateur should be in poor condition, as they are easier to operate upon, the two last ribs being plainly visible. The table should be placed in a strong and clear light, so that the operator will be able to locate the testicles. The bird should be placed on one side and fastened firmly down to the table. The two last ribs should then be located, and the feathers placed to one side. A cloth soaked in water, with a few drops of carbolic acid added, may be rubbed on the bare spot and surrounding feathers. The incision must then be made right between the two last ribs, cutting cleanly for an inch or an inch and a half. In some cases a vein will be cut, but generally there will be very little blood from the opening. Then take the spreader, and insert the points into the opening. Release the spring, when will open the incision. A thin membrane will then be visible between the bowels and the ribs. This must be broken carefully with the hook, taking care not to injure the bowels. Should there be any clotted blood in the body it may be removed with the nippers and a sponge. The intestines should then be pushed back so that the testicles can be located. The one on the top side is the first to be removed, and the cannula is brought into requisition. The loop of wire should be about three-eighths of an inch in diameter. This should be inserted in the opening, carefully manipulating the cannula until the testicle is encircled. Then put in the wire so that it has a firm hold of the testicle, and working the cannula out gradually, bring the testicle out at the opening. Should all the strings not be broken, they may be cut with a knife, leaving a small portion of the string on the testicle. Be careful not to cut the large blood vessel or artery which lies in close proximity to the testicle, or the fowl will bleed to death in a few minutes. If any blood is seen it should be removed with the sponge. The beginner should make an opening on each side of the bird, removing a testicle from each incision. The bird should be turned over on the table for the second incision. After the operation is over the bird should be liberated as soon as possible.

## TREATMENT AFTER CAPOINIZING.

The only injury of any account is the two cuts on the side, and they do not require any special treatment, but will heal up quickly if left to themselves. The birds should be placed in a cool and dark pen, and fed lightly with soft food for seven or eight days. It sometimes happens that the sides become puffed up with wind, and pricking this with a sharp penknife will reduce it quickly and effectively.

## FEEDING.

As capons require to be kept much longer than ordinary market chickens, the quantity of food consumed means a considerable item, and I would recommend that they be kept on a moderate diet for the first few months, allowing them to forage for portion of their food, and reserving an extra allowance for the last month, when they should be topped off. The latter diet should be a mixture of barley meal, ground corn and maize meal, moistened with skim-milk. This should be given for the first fourteen days, and for the remaining four-months an ounce of rendered fat to each bird should be mixed with the morning meal. Provide plenty of shell and grit. Where skim-milk is used, very little water need be given; the birds may be fed three or four times a day, encouraging them to eat by a change of diet if they appear to lose their desire for the food given.

A. HART.

I do not believe there is any excuse for such poor orcharding as we often see. Feed your orchard liberally and it will feed you.—A. A. Eastman, Penobscot County, Me.

## Horticultural.

## Current Cuttings.

Our farmers are very interested for the arrival of them, and a serious campaign would open should they decide to alight upon this territory.

The potato fields are doing nicely. We have fewer bags this year than usual due to less spraying is done than for many seasons past. We shall have a large potato crop and sweet-corn crop. Fewer peaches have been planted than usual. Our fruit trees are looking nicely and we are sending quantities of cherries to the market and shall have more peaches than usual. Prices are very satisfactory on the same. Our markets for most of our garden truck are among the summer colony, yet some of our farmers send loads to the Boston market.

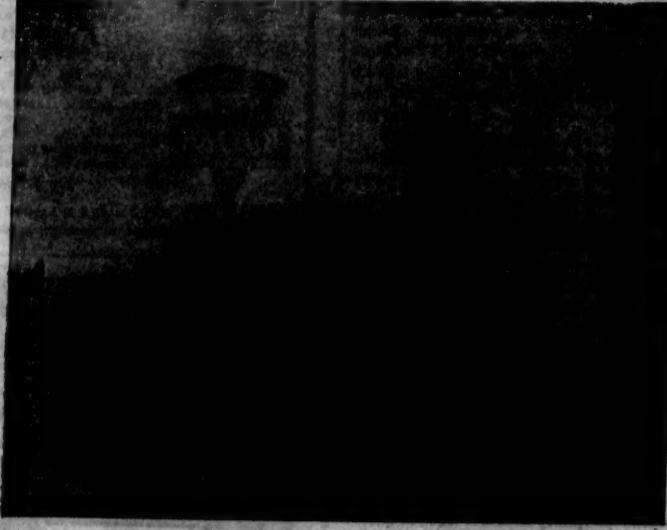
This has been a great season for the growing of aqua, but late in the summer we have devoted more space to other vegetables and motions, cucumbers, celery and onions have been planted.

Setgate, N.Y. RALPH PRATT.

## Sowing for Children.

Often a few experiments in gardening when children are small will be all that is needed to draw their attention to the work and interest them so they will want to continue to experiment and investigate for themselves, after which they often become thoroughly in love with the work.

This may be done in a variety of ways, one of the most amusing being this: When cucumber, squash, pumpkin, gourd or other similar vegetables first set the fruit, take a bottle of suitable size and shape, and



A MAINE BLUEBERRY CANNING FACTORY.

long lead over those which had been stored away in the cellar; they had the advantage of almost a third of a season's growth. Three years from the August cutting, under good conditions, currants will yield well. In planting the cuttings, care should be taken to select well drained ground in which an excess of water will not stand and freeze around them.

GUY E. MITCHELL.

## Jottings by Fruit Growers.

Mr. Henry Coffin has set on land suitable for fruit raising, an orchard not yet twenty-five years old from which he harvests each year from \$1000 to \$1500 worth of apples, which is largely profit; as he gets a good living from the rest of his farm. Having in this county several large villages and two cities, farms near them of all kinds of soil can best furnish milk and cream at retail, or garden truck to these markets, while the small farms of varied soil further

slip the fruit inside it, being very careful not to injure the stem which connects it with the vine. If necessary, it can be tied to hold it in place. As it grows it fills the bottle, taking its particular shape, until in the case of the larger vegetables they finally burst the bottle. They will then continue to grow in the same general shape, which is a very odd one for a vegetable.

A gourd or cucumber grown in a flat flask is an odd looking object, and in case of the gourd they can be preserved indefinitely, as if small varieties are used; they will ripen up without bursting the bottle, and it can afterward be broken and the gourd be kept for years.

To show the great amount of force in a squash of the hard shell variety, make a sort of cage of band iron, with wide open spaces between the bands, being fastened firmly where the bands cross. Have it smaller than an ordinary squash should be when ripe.



WASHINGTON COUNTY BLUEBERRY BARRENS.

back can furnish these markets with butter, late potatoes and hay.—A. R. Ayres, Merrimack County, N.H.

As a crop to follow strawberries, we sow to buckwheat and sometimes to turnips. If the bed is fairly clean, we leave it to bear two seasons, but our best land comes into grass easily and has to be plowed after one crop.—M. C. Safford, Washington County, N.Y.

I find it pays better to start a new bed of strawberries each spring than to try to restore the old ones. The fruit from old beds is too small to be profitable. After plowing we sow buckwheat or millet and another crop the same season. Redwood Warfield have proved very profitable.—E. D. Fisk, Fillmore County, Minn.

The past year has demonstrated the fact that if farmers had paid more attention to the thinning of their fruit there would have been far more profit in their apple crop. If the orchard is under a good state of cultivation spraying is not so much needed, although I think that in most cases it will pay, but the thinning of the fruit should be attended to, especially in a season like the last one.—F. H. Ax, Kennebec County, Me.

## Farmers Doing Well.

The hay fields are all looking splendid and we shall be able to get a very large crop, probably more than last year, for the reason that the weather, which has in some respects rather delayed the growing of grass; at the same time the dampness and rains we have had without an extreme amount of heat have kept a steady, even growing, which will result in a more satisfactory harvest. Our grass fields have not been dried up this year, and in some years past.

All the truck gardens are looking nice. We are having an unusual number of small berries. Strawberries are looking splendid. Raspberries are fast ripening and we shall expect a very heavy crop of blackberries.

We have not experienced the dreaded strawberry moth nor the browing yet. All of

place the tiny squash inside it, and in growing it will fill the frame, and push out between the bands in the oddest way, making a most peculiar looking squash. In time the immense force contained in the squash will burst the cage, and being almost ripe, will continue growing in the peculiar shape. Another idea which is especially pleasing to children, is placing initials or fruit while it is growing, so that when it is ripe each letter will stand out plainly. To do this, cut the desired letters from thick brown paper, making them of suitable size to look well on apples or pears when they become of full size.

Some weeks before time for the fruit to ripen, paste the letters on the side which is toward the sun, and as the fruit grows and colors up the part which is covered by the letters remains of a very pale color.

When the fruit is picked the letters can be washed off, and the initials show in great contrast to the color of the fruit, and it is often a great mystery to the children, as they cannot imagine how their own initials can be found on an apple or pear picked from the tree.

Pumpkin and squash can be treated in the same way, only that the work can be done on a larger scale.

Some enterprising gardeners have advertised their business in that way, having their name and the name of the farm on some of the vegetables, especially those to be exhibited at fairs.

MYRA BRADSHAW.

## Increasing the Size of Peas.

The secret of increasing the size of peas is partly in thinning them out and to prune the true pods closely; but an important consideration is the stock which is used when the tree is started. An old fruit grower recommends the Buerre Hardy as a stock which is sure to give large fruit when pruned or grafted to another.

The yield is a Heirloom, I have not yet tried this stock, but think if it produces the results claimed, other stock grown like the Anjou or the would answer just as well.—J. J. H. Gray, Marlboro, Mass.

ED. LÜBBEN,

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A. D. BLOCHER  
Davison, Mich.

spare time, and every member thanked him for getting them to join the Society. What Mr. Blocher did you do? Hundreds of others—men and women—have done nearly as well and are doing it today. Write us and we will explain it all. We will show you just how and why you can do as well or better. This is the opportunity of a lifetime and will only cost you the effort of writing us a postal card to learn all about it; and it will mean very little work on your part to make big money. Besides we will show you how you will profit by your membership in this Society every year as long as you live. Mr. Blocher made \$754.30 in two months, but that was not all the benefits he received—his membership made him a partner in a business that is saving him several hundred dollars every year. Write us a postal for full particulars. Do it now.

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Write today for particulars and full explanation of how this Society is able to make these extraordinary offers.

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FEE \$100, with usual return privilege.

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By Kremlin; dam Almira (dam of 6 in list), by Kentucky Prince.

Fastest four-year-old out in 1902.

Sire of three-year-old, trotted mile 2:19; half 1:05, in 1904.

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MASSACHUSETTS JOURNAL  
THE BOSTON DAILY JOURNAL OF  
ADMINISTRATION

TELEPHONE NO. 2707 MAIN.

The digging of the Isthmian canal is a cutting business.

They grow things tall out in Kansas, but nothing taller than Mr. Lawson.

Hailstones in Massachusetts in June put the summer quite out of tune.

Things ought to grow diplomatically with a good Root in the State Department.

If Peary finds the North Pole this time he ought to have it mounted as a walking stick.

John F. Stevens wears a Panama hat, and Wallace is no longer one of the Isthmus chiefs.

Philadelphia may be the City of Brothers Love, but it has a queer way of living up to its name.

Rojestvensky and the spring carpet have something in common. They do not know when they have been beaten.

Sakharoff, the war minister of Russia, has resigned, and the resignation of the country which he served so inefficiently is apparent.

Soon there will be no standing on Craigie bridge at midnight by Longfellows or Shortfellows. It's going out of business.

General Miles can play war as well as act it, and he has therefore been an imposing military figure at Camp Bartlett during the week.

Commander-in-Chief of the State Militia sounds well, but the Douglasses in their halls or in the field were always great chieftains.

A war between Sweden and Norway would be a tempest in a teapot. Let them separate amicably and the world will respect them.

A cannon cracker in the hand is not worth two in the bush, as the call at the hospitals after Independence Day have fully proven.

The farmers of Lee do not want Andrew Carnegie's gift of a library building, with a condition. They pay their taxes and they take their choice.

Good Northern Spies sell at five cents each, the same fruit that nobody seemed to want at fifty cents a bushel at picking time. Great is cold storage.

Who is the ruler of the Czar's "navie," and why does he not put in a little good work? He is evidently as ornamental as Sir Joseph Porter, K. C. B.

The Prince Potemkin seems to be a kind of a Flying Dutchman, for it is as swift as a phantom ship, and it makes things dark for the Czar in the Black Sea.

R is a lucky letter. They are already talking of our Elihu for the Presidency of this Republic, but whether this idea will take Root remains to be seen.

The multi-millionaires may not have attended the colleges themselves in their struggling early days, but they know how to build 'em up for the other fellows.

The mutinous Prince Potemkin which a week or two ago was said to have surrendered seems to elude the whole home naval force of the imperial empire of Russia.

Peace might be declared without delay, if the Russians would get out of Manchuria where they are unwelcome visitors, who do not know when they have worn out their welcome.

Paul Jones' body has at last been officially given to America by France and now it will be deposited at Annapolis, where it will inspire young naval cadets to follow his glorious example.

What is this report we hear about Cannon? He has been beaten in a foot-race by some members of the gentler sex. Well, Uncle Joe is nothing if not gallant and he probably lagged behind on purpose.

Drowning accidents begin to multiply as the season advances, and yet most of them could have been avoided with a little care. People seem to think that they ought to be in the swim everywhere else but in the water.

The population of Chicago is now 2,272,700 people. It's a nice little village, though it has not so much culture or so many baked beans as Boston. Who said it was a little bit shoddy, especially on the socially feminine side?

Admiral Togo only gets \$2000 a year salary, but that sum will go farther in Japan than it will in America. There is no indication, however, that he will strike at present financially, though he has struck so significantly upon the sea.

The college commencements are over, and now the fresh graduates find that there are no five thousand dollar jobs awaiting them. Some will be offered one hundred dollars a year with the privilege of "learning the business." Those who take to farming with brains and enthusiasm will average as well as the rest, with less uncertainty and a better chance for a long and happy life.

The cobble corn is coming to join the coreless apple. That ear is good news, for the benighted foreigner will no longer ask to have more beans put on his stick. But the star faker in this line has from North Carolina. Among the freaks he recommends to a confounding public is a magnolia that has no foliage, roses that grow ten to twelve feet tall, blooms six months, and has different colors each month; overbearing apples; peaches grafted in ambour-root so bitter worms won't penetrate them; strawberries grow like cotton from two to five feet tall without runners; sunflower grapes that grow like a tree ten to fifteen feet and bears grapes in bunches. After such a feast of the horticultural imagination little but repetition seems to be left for the next attempt.

So the high financiers have decided that it "would not be wise" for the express companies to consolidate. Of course not, from their point of view. By maintaining a horde of small companies each owning a part of the others' stock they are enabled to

control the situation and at the same time to maintain independent rates, each with its own grip on the purse of the hapless shipper. Under favorable conditions they can pile on two or three separate charges for a shipment over a distance of a dozen miles, while under actual consolidation they would need to adopt uniform rates and eventually to submit to Government regulation of charges. Probably the competition of a good parcels post system carried on by the Postoffice Department would cause the express magnates to see new light.

The saving Northern farmer who had speckled apples and small potatoes all winter and keeps back only the under-sized berries for home use in summer, will sympathize with this wall from the Georgia peach and melon district: "The finest watermelons, the finest peaches and the best of all sorts of fruits are grown within a comparative short distance of Columbus, but we seldom have an opportunity to enjoy any of them. The best are not for sale on the market because better prices can be, or are believed can be, obtained in Northern markets. We are in the midst of plenty yet have it not. Something like the plight of the ship-wrecked mariner—water, water everywhere, but not a drop to drink. People of other cities in other States are more familiar with our splendid fruit-producing facilities than we are ourselves." These things should not be so.

How useless to lament the supplanting of the intelligent Yankie farm laborers and farm owners by ignorant foreigners. The young men of native stock could have had the positions, and the farms, too, in the end, but if they will not work with the hands, we must have men who will. The alien farmer has come to stay and to multiply. Our task is to accept him as he is and make the best of him. If our children will not stay on the farm, adopted sons must the more carefully be trained to fill their places. The great underlying problem of the Northeastern States is to keep wholesome the fountain of country life, from which have always come the strength of town and city alike. The untought Italian or Polander is more than so much hired muscle and labor. He is, in fact, our successor and the future hope of the country, and of the hills sections in particular. If we fail to teach him and his children as far as possible, the best of the old ideas, we fail in our plain duty as good and farsighted citizens.

A Lesson in Carelessness.

Many of our comparatively recent inventions for profit, and some that are solely for pleasure, seem to carry with them elements of danger that might be easily avoided with a little forethought. Here, for instance, is dynamite, which, no doubt, expedites work in building and other direction, that is handled as freely as death did not lurk in its track. We frequently hear about its being left where children, unacquainted with its destructive power, can get hold of it, and numerous frightful accidents result in its falling into infantile hands. This lack of foresight in placing it where it can harm no one is almost criminal, and the persons who are responsible for this want of prudence should be held to strict accountability by the law. And not only are children in peril from this explosive, but ignorant laborers are entrusted with its carriage who know little or nothing of its qualities, nor how it may be the agent for the destroying of life and property. It has been carried through towns and cities insecurely packed, and there are those who say that this practice is still continued, though regarding the truth or falsity of this statement we have no actual knowledge.

The trouble is that we are blind or inattentive to the sanctity of human existence, and, like nature, to borrow an idea from Tennyson, we are careful of the type yet negligent of the single life, and we pay little or no attention to the means which will preserve mortals from instant extinction.

Automobiling is a glorious sport, but those who follow it do not always exercise the skill that should be used in its pursuit.

There are too many people who do not familiarize themselves with the proper way of managing an automobile before they attempt to run one, but with time and experience we shall hear less of disasters through the want of intelligence in using this new horseless carriage. In all new devices for travel there are generally casualties at first, but they cease to be frequent when the skill born of study becomes nearly universal. It is a easy thing to manage an automobile after you know how, and there are still accidents caused by the thoughtless driving of horses. The reckless we always have with us.

In canoeing, too, there is also much foolishness displayed by those unacquainted with the paddling of the frail canoe, which is easily controlled by those who do not embark in it without an acquaintance with its peril to the clumsy and unwaried.

The moral of all this is that good judgment must be exercised in our work and in our pastimes, and that there is little danger when knowledge and good plain common sense are combined.

Horses or Oxen.

The New Hampshire Experiment Station has been keeping an account of the cost of feeding a horse, that weighed 1200 pounds, for a year, he being kept at moderately hard work, and say that it costs \$76.22. In round numbers, then, it costs \$150 a year to feed a pair of such horses, and the cost of shoeing would be about \$15 more, while repairs to harnesses and keeping them cleaned and oiled would make another \$10. Then the ordinary farmer will not make such a pair of horses last more than ten years, and many would use them up in half that time. Say that they cost \$300, which is not a fancy price, and yet does not mean a cheap pair that can not do a fair day's work. Can they do any more work on a farm than a yoke of good four-year-old oxen? Can they do any work that the oxen cannot, unless it be on moving machine or reaper? We know that the oxen can work best in swamps or among stumps. It costs less to twelve feet tall, blooms six months, and has different colors each month; overbearing apples; peaches grafted in ambour-root so bitter worms won't penetrate them; strawberries grow like cotton from two to five feet tall without runners; sunflower grapes that grow like a tree ten to fifteen feet and bears grapes in bunches. After such a feast of the horticultural imagination little but repetition seems to be left for the next attempt.

More than one farmer who fails to make much more than a fair living at his business will find upon investigation that it costs him from three to four hundred dollars a year, and some of them much more than that for a horse team to do the work that his father used to do with his oxen. His father raised his calves, trained them and worked

them. Sometimes he sold one or two years of steer, sometimes a pair of fat oxen. When he did so it seemed almost like finding so much money, and often he put it in the bank or let it out on mortgage. Now the son has to go to the bank or raise money by giving a mortgage every few years to purchase a new team of horses.

We have known a man to buy a yoke of three-year-old steers in the spring, work them hard six days in the week, giving them good hay and about four quarts of meal a day until October, when the work lessened and the grain was increased. In November he sold them as beef for about \$30 more than he paid for them. If horses had done the same work they would have wanted more grain, and probably would have been valued much less in the fall than they cost in the spring.

We have said the oxen might not work as well on the reaper or mowing machine. But they might also. We have had three or four year cattle that would walk for miles as fast as any pair of horses and many horses have trotted a part of the way to keep up with them, and a pair of old cattle that walked faster than the ordinary farm horse. A part of that was due to their having been trained to walk quickly, and a part was due to the breed. Small cattle like the Devons, Jerseys or Ayrshires are naturally active and easily learn to walk fast, while the larger Durhams and Herefords like to move more leisurely, and this is true of grades as well as of thoroughbreds.

Not a Model.

The young college man who fails often to rise again, and who is conscious of his errors of commission and omission, is not regarded with disdain by President Hadley. In his Yale baccalaureate this teacher calls attention to the fact that he is sometimes better at heart than the pharisaical student who rejoices in his own goodness, and congratulates himself that he is not like other men, who do not observe the stern letter of the law after his fashion.

Indeed, Mr. Hadley enforces with modern thought and example, the lesson of the publican, who beat his breast and acknowledged his shortcomings, while recognizing the ideal which he had failed to approach. The speaker had little or no faith in the more giddy-goody student, who had never been tempted and whose temperament had never led him to excesses of any kind, and he feared that the fall of such a man would come sooner or later, since his character had never been developed in combatting sin, and in yielding to it during the stress of an energetic experience. Then President Hadley says: "If during his college life he has come to identify goodness with the keeping of a complex set of rules and observances, he is in great danger," and is likely to be a complete failure in emergencies.

This is all very well if some of the over-wild youth do not take comfort from it, and indulge in greater license than they would if Mr. Hadley's words had not been spoken.

Without having any regard for the mere millipede it may be said truly that there are some masculine natures that constantly need the curb, and that laws and regulations are enacted to keep them within reasonable control. A student may be mainly within the limits of the rules prescribed in institutions of learning, and should forget the pranks of boyhood while he is going through college. There can be no excuse for hazing or for the actions of the members of secret societies who destroy property and do irreverence to honored names by injuring or stealing a public memorial.

We are apt to look too lightly on the violation of law by college men, pardoning in them their outrages for which those who have had no advantages of culture or gentle breeding are condemned and punished.

The "grind" who never violates a law is one who has often to work his way through college, and he is far from being a rich and self-satisfied Pharisee. While there is much to be pardoned in the strenuous and irrepressible young undergraduate, he should never be set up as a model.

A Venerable Benefactor Honored.

The opening of the Elizabeth Cary Agassiz House fittingly took place during the Commencement festivities at Radcliffe College. This building commemorates the great services rendered by Mrs. Agassiz, the widow of Louis Agassiz, the distinguished naturalist, in the cause of advanced education for women. It was given to the students of Radcliffe by the family of Mrs. Agassiz, who contributed \$30,000 towards its erection, and by graduates, undergraduates, and other friends of the institution. It cost \$177,500, and some of this money came from Europe and Canada, showing how widespread was the interest in this tribute.

Russia needs to join the other nations in the liberality of their views and not dwell longer in the gloom of a worn out autocratic civilization that is a curse to both rulers and their subjects. Now if ever, she must set about reforms if she wishes to preserve her identity as a nation.

It is a universal revolution does burst forth in Russia, it will be the most bloody revolt in record, and the horrors of the first French revolution will pale before its bloody deeds. Poland, the Caucasus and other parts of the great empire are already approaching civil war. For the sake of humanity let us hope that some way may be devised for bringing peace to Russia at home as well as abroad, and that the autocracy will listen to reason and come out of its shell and arrange means for conciliation. Otherwise it will soon be as dead as the proverbial door-nail, and few will pray for its restoration to power.

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## The Markets.

## BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

ARRIVALS OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTOWN AND BRIGHTON.  
For the week ending July 1, 1905.

	Sheep	Pigs	Fat	Cattle	Swine	Hogs	Veals
This week	297	35	26,000	2200			
last week	462	50	26,445	2178			
One year ago	1547	40	24,583	182			
Horses 422.							

Prices on Northern Cattle.

BEEF—Extra, \$15.00-\$17.50; first quality, \$15.50-\$17.50; second, \$14.00-\$16.00; third quality, \$14.00-\$16.00; a few choice single pairs, \$16.00-\$18.00; some of the poorest bulls, etc., \$11.00-\$12.00. Western steers, \$14.00-\$16.00. Store cattle—Farrow cows, \$15.00-\$17.50; fancy milch cows, \$16.00-\$17.50; milch calves, \$16.00-\$17.50; three-year-olds, \$15.00-\$17.50; yearlings, \$16.00-\$17.50; two-year-olds, \$15.00-\$17.50.

Sheep—Per pound, live weight, \$1.00-\$1.00; extra, \$1.00-\$1.00; lambs, \$1.00-\$1.00.

FAT HOGS—Per pound, Western, \$1.00-\$1.00; weight; shots, wholesale—retail, \$2.50-\$2.75.

VEAL CALVES—\$2.00-\$2.50.

HIDES—Brighton, \$2.00-\$2.50; country lots, \$2.00-\$2.50.

GAL SKINS—\$2.00-\$2.50; dairy skins, \$0.75-\$1.00.

TALLOW—Brighton, \$2.00-\$2.50; country lots, \$2.00-\$2.50.

PELTS—40c (slipped).

Cattle, Sheep.

Cattle, Sheep.

Tuesday.—There were on the market for the week 2000 pairs of cattle, including cattle on two steamers for Liverpool and London. There was a fair line of Western stock for home trade, including mostly cattle for New England. A moderate demand was noticed today. A. Wheeler sold 2 nice cows, 1100 lbs. at \$16.50; 2, of 900 lbs. at \$15.50; 1 of 900 lbs. at \$15.50; 1, of 1100 lbs. at \$16.50. A. Walker sold 2 nice cows, 1100 lbs. at \$16.50; 2, of 900 lbs. at \$15.50; 1 of 900 lbs. at \$15.50. E. Keegan sold 3 cows, 1100 lbs. at \$16.50; 2, of 900 lbs. at \$15.50; 1, of 1100 lbs. at \$16.50. H. A. Gilmore sold 6 cows, 800-900 lbs. at \$15.50.

Milch Cows and Springers.

The trade was favorable to the buying interest. Plenty of good pasture feed is the cause of good run of milk; but it's a fair call for good milkers at a range of \$4.00-\$5.00. U. C. Libby sold a fat Holstein at \$20. E. F. Libby had a good line of cows from \$15.00-\$2.00; 2 at \$16.50. J. H. Henry handled some choice cows and various grades from \$15.00-\$20.00.

Veal Calves.

In good demand. A. D. Kirby sold calves at \$1.00. Not as good a lot as he had last week. U. C. Libby sold 5 calves, 200 lbs. at \$1.00; D. A. Walker sold 3 calves, 200 lbs. at \$1.00. F. E. Keegan sold 3 calves, 200 lbs. at \$1.00.

Lamb Arrival.

Wednesday.—Too many milch cows were on the market for the demand. The trade did not open with any degree of life. The market was as the yards to send relief to those cows troubled with the milk fever, a certain percentage of very fair quality, at \$16.00-\$17.00. J. M. Philbrick sold 1 extra cow, \$16.50. E. Libby sold 2 nice cows from \$15.00-\$17.00. D. A. Walker sold 3 cows, 800-900 lbs. for \$16.50. H. M. Lowe sold 10 calves, 115 lbs. at \$1.00; milch cows, \$16.00-\$17.00. J. S. Hovey sold 5 choice cows, \$16.00-\$17.00.

Sheep.

Very moderate sales, with light runs at \$2.00-\$2.50.

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

Wholesome Prices.

Butcher, Fresh Kill.

Northern and Eastern.

For a short time, prices come to good.

Green onions, 1 lb.

Onions, choice, 1 lb.

## Our Homes.

## The Workbox.

## SUMMER WORK.

A feather stitch shawl.  
Procure one pound of Shetland floss, and No. 1 bone or rubber needles.  
Cast on 108 stitches and knit 4 rows plain.

5th row—Tie plain, over, narrow, purl 1, (\* 2 plain, purl 1, and repeat from (\*)) until 12 stitches remain, narrow, over, 10 plain.

6th row—Slip 1, 12 plain; (\* purl 25, 1 plain, repeat from (\*)) until 12 stitches remain, 12 plain.

7th row—Like 5th.

8th row—Slip 1, 9 plain, over, narrow, purl 1, (\* (narrow) 4 times, 1 plain; over, 1 plain, alternately 8 times, now 4 times in succession) 1, 1 plain and pass slipped stitch over, then purl 1, repeat from (\*)) until 12 stitches remain, narrow, over, 10 plain.

10th row—Slip 1, 12 plain; (\* purl 25, 1 plain, repeat from (\*)) until 12 stitches remain, 12 plain.

11th row—Slip 1, 9 plain, over, narrow, purl 1 (\* 25 plain, purl 1, and repeat from (\*)) until 12 remain, narrow, over, 10 plain.

12th row—Like 10th. Repeat from 9th row for the length required. Finish with 4 plain rows then bind off.

Cut Shetland floss in 10-inch sections and tie in the ends for fringe—two sections in each stitch. —EVA M. NILLES.

## Care of Glassware.

To preserve glassware and keep it looking its best great care must be taken in handling, cleaning and polishing. If the best ways of doing this are understood, the life of the pieces will be prolonged and each will be ornamental as long as it remains in use.

Wash fine glass as quickly as possible. Standing in water for any length of time tends to take the luster from its cutting. Put one piece at a time in the water, wash, rinse and set to dry. If a dish is sticky inside, fill it with lake warm soda and shake until the surface begins to clear.

Several receptacles are needed to properly clean fine glassware. The dish pan should be hotter, at least half boiling, a broad, shallow tray, covered with a clean, soft double thickness of cloth. Collect the soiled glassware on this face down. Just in front have a deep receptacle of hot water for rinsing. Before filling the pan to begin washing, lay in the bottom of it a wide, soft towel folded four double. Half a gallon of boiling water to three quarts of cold will give the right temperature for the first bath.

The rinsing water should be hotter, at least half boiling. Wash with white soap and a tablespoon of ammonia to the gallon. Never use yellow soap to the stain that is in it clouds the surface of the glass.

Taking a piece of glass at a time, cleanse it, using a clean, soft cloth and a very soft brush. Quickly dip it in the rinsing water and then put it by, turned upside down on a rinsing board covered with a towel. There let it drain until the next dish is ready, and then take the first and plunge it in a deep box of sifted sawdust, either oak or white wood. "Jeweler's sawdust" is good. None that is gummy is fit for use. Hot dust will dry glass quickest, and after being removed from it a light polish with a dry, soft cloth should make it ready to go back to the shelves. Never let glass get cold before wiping and always use the best linen or cloth after softening it by two or three washings. New towels are too hard and very common ones soon lint. Use enough towels to have them always dry.

Cleaners often need special treatment. If not too finely cut they can be cleaned with a half a dozen buckshot dropped into warm soda water inside them. Shake these about vigorously. Much encrusted the bottles should be filled with soda water, the stoppers put on, and left to stand for six hours. The crust will come off with this treatment, but afterward a little vinegar must be poured in and also shaken. More fragile, finely cut bottles should be cleaned with alcohol and coarse brown paper. Make very small pellets and drop in six. Pour in half a cup of alcohol and shake hard, holding the bottle sideways and shaking it round and round. Pour off the alcohol and keep for future use. Next repeat the shaking with water half boiling hot and wash like any other piece of glass.

All the dishes stained with milk or gelatinous desserts must be thoroughly rinsed in cold water. If traces remain give a second rinsing in blood-warm water and still again in even hotter if needed. What is absolutely necessary is that they do not go into wash water filled over. Be sure that no food of this nature is left to stick between the cutting, for not only does it cloud the surface, but lodges a great deal of dirt.

Where Women Must Kneel to Men. Men in Africa, and especially in East Central Africa, believe that their women are their inferiors, and many centuries ago they made a law that was born itself into a custom that women must acknowledge this by always kneeling when they meet a man.

Macdonald, who spent many years as a missionary in that country, says that African women hold a most degraded position, and are looked upon pretty generally as beasts of burden, capable of doing all the hard work. When a woman meets any man, be it her husband or a stranger, at home or on the road, she is expected to "kneel down"—that is, to kneel and clasp her hands to the lord of creation as he passes. Although a woman may have slaves of her own, she observes this custom whenever she meets them on the highway.

Macdonald adds: "Whenever we saw a woman go out of her way with the intention of kneeling before us, though she carried a hundred weight on her head, knowing that she would have to get up with it, we shouted: 'You are losing your way: this is the path,' and she took it, glad that she might dispense with this custom."

Certain it is that if the African woman kneels before a stranger or slave she prostrates herself most humbly before her husband—her lord and master. He is her father and she is his child; he commands and she obeys; he may inflict punishment and she accepts it.

The title of "father" is given to all old people; a man of thirty will say: "I am only a child; ask the old man."

The woman must submit, of course. She is her husband's chattel; he has bought her for two skins of a buck, and this is a fair price for one wife. He often gets them in payment for debts.

If a girl is not a first wife she counts for little, as these Africans usually have one chief wife and three or four minor wives. A man who is married a few years is expected to have junior wives. The chief wife has the superintendence of the others and looks after the household. The punishment she inflicts for laziness is to banish the

junior wife from her meals until her husband brings her to her senses. If a junior wife is obstreperous she is put in a slave stock.

The authority of a chief wife is not a matter to jest with. If a junior wife gets unruly the whipping post is made use of.

This does not annoy her lord, for African men have little sentiment for their wives and feel none for their junior wives. They are his chattels, having the same value as his cattle—perhaps less. When a man is pressed for money he usually sells his wife and not his cattle. He expects them to cultivate the soil and out down the trees, and when he finds time or has the inclination he helps them.

Mrs. Macdonald says that she amused herself by taking the loads of wood cut down by the women and placing them next to those of the men, explaining that civilized men try to relieve women of hardships, but they shook their heads and answered that their lords would never submit to this humility.—Chicago Tribune.

## To Can Peas and String Beans.

Use Mason one-quart cans, best grade, as the others are liable to crack. Cans and lids must be thoroughly clean, with lids fitted on the cans, and be sure that each lid is put on the can that it belongs to after can is full. Use only new rubbers. Have a rack made of lath to fit the bottom of your clothes boiler, so as to hold the cans of the bottom and prevent breaking. Mine is an old-fashioned boiler with a log in it. The rack lays on it, thus giving about two inches space below. Get your peas or beans ready same as for cooking; fill you can, shaking slightly so as to make them more compact, have your cans level full, then pour in warm water until it runs over the top, screw on the lid without rubber as tight as you can with the thumb and front finger without touching the can with the other hand, for if you screw the lid too tight your can will break. Set them in your boiler, on your rack, fill them with warm water until it comes about one-quarter the way up the sides of your cans, for if you get too much water in, when it boils it will run into your cans, thus spoiling the flavor of the vegetables. Put your lid on your boiler and boil three hours. Keep a kettle of hot water on the back of the stove, so as to fill in as fast as the water boils away, thus keeping up a full volume of steam. At the end of three hours lift your cans out one or two at a time, set them in the dishpan, take off the lids and fill with hot water from the teakettle until they run over, put rubber on, screw lids on tight, return to the boiler and cook about half an hour, take out, tighten and set away to cool.

## COOKING.

Cut the corn from the cobs, same as for cooking, dip into the cans until they are full up to the job. Do not shake it down, but let it lid tight; fill with warm water to the job, also, as when corn heats it swells and the milk runs over the top of your cans, making them sticky and you also lose the best part of your corn. Proceed as before, only never fill your cans cans but level full of water the second time. Vegetables canned this way will keep for several years and be as fresh as when first put up.

## REFUSE AS FOOD.

In selecting the material for the best grades of canned fruits it is necessary for the employees to remove the peels and cores of the various fruits and also all the decomposed and worm-eaten spots—worms included—together with all the spoiled parts of apples, pears, peaches and every other kind, are dumped together and made into a general pulp. From this pulp, made of the refuse of all kinds of fruit, is turned out a marvelous variety of different brands of highly colored and tempting looking bottled and canned goods. From this same pulp conglomeration is made "pure apple jelly," "pure currant jelly," "alleged plum and quince jellies and jams, apple butter, and no end of different kinds of preserves and pie material. It makes little difference as to the appearance and taste of the pulp or principal ingredient. The flavorings and chemicals will make up for all former deficiencies in appearance or lack of resemblance to the fruit it is supposed to represent.

I mention fruit just by way of illustration; the same conditions are true in the manufacture of foods of all other classes. The residue is always made into marketable adulterations, if not by the factory that turn out high-class brands, then by an associate factory given another name for the purpose of protecting the name of the actual manufacturer. Some of the big packing houses collaborate with lower-grade houses, supposedly run by other firms, that utilize all the stock rejected by the big firms, and market all inferior products cast off by the firms that are so cautious of their reputation. Workmen horses and mules, and those crippled or otherwise injured so as to incapacitate them for service as beasts of burden, have been butchered and the meat served in restaurants and on free-lunch counters as roast beef, corned beef, beef stew, etc. Hoofs of horses and cattle are not alone for the manufacture of gelatin and mullage, but often for making a viscous substance, which, it is claimed, is used in the manufacture of the lower grades of gelatin and jellies. An enormous amount of cheap jelly is made in Chicago from soured pig's feet and other meats, glucose and fruit refuse chemically treated and given names of different fruits. Dr. Leon S. Waters, expert in food physiology, recently said that hog's livers were dried, baked, powdered and mixed with chicory and coffee essence and sold as ground coffee.

Even the residue of the factories is not sufficient to appease the seeming hunger for the lower grade foods. It is a fact that pickups from the city streets, the castoff products from big commission houses and the gleanings from the sewers are often employed in produce manufacture under America's remarkable system of "commercial economy." Even seaweed is brought into use to supply the gelatin. From sea moss is made a gelatinous substance known as agar-agar. Mixed with a small amount of pulp from cast away fruit, a little starch and gelatin, it is dried and flavored to resemble different kinds of fruit products, and is labelled strawberry, orange, raspberry, apple, quince, etc. Old bones from the allies are ground into dust, which is utilized principally as a fertilizer, but sometimes is mixed with flour. It has been claimed that leather from old boots and shoes gathered from the streets and scrap piles is chemically treated, mixed with chicory, ground and made into a clever imitation of coffee, the kind that is usually drunk by sailors and workmen in logging camps. More and more is it becoming so that nearly everything thrown into the streets and allies of American cities is turned into food.

Foods made from this loathsome trash are, of course, not conducive to longevity. If a girl is not a first wife she counts for little, as these Africans usually have one chief wife and three or four minor wives. A man who is married a few years is expected to have junior wives. The chief wife has the superintendence of the others and looks after the household. The punishment she inflicts for laziness is to banish the

junior wife from her meals until her husband brings her to her senses. If a junior wife is obstreperous she is put in a slave stock. The authority of a chief wife is not a matter to jest with. If a junior wife gets unruly the whipping post is made use of. This does not annoy her lord, for African men have little sentiment for their wives and feel none for their junior wives. They are his chattels, having the same value as his cattle—perhaps less. When a man is pressed for money he usually sells his wife and not his cattle. He expects them to cultivate the soil and out down the trees, and when he finds time or has the inclination he helps them.

Mrs. Macdonald says that she amused herself by taking the loads of wood cut down by the women and placing them next to those of the men, explaining that civilized men try to relieve women of hardships, but they shook their heads and answered that their lords would never submit to this humility.—Chicago Tribune.

## A SOUTHERN CORN CROP.

It is a mistake to suppose that the West raises all the big corn. Many yields of from sixty to seventy-five bushels are reported in Virginia and North Carolina. The illustration shows a field of corn on the Southern Railway, which produced sixty-seven bushels per acre. Of course, this yield cannot be produced on Southern soils without fertilizer. It required about three hundred pounds of fertilizer per acre to produce the crop shown in the picture at a cost of about \$6.

nor healthy conditions; but the danger is not so much in these as in the ingredients used in giving them the appearance of legitimate goods. Such powerful sweetens as saccharine, possessing three hundred times the sweetening strength of sugar; glucose and potent chemicals and colorings are employed in making these adulterations possible and exceedingly profitable.—Public Opinion.

## THE PREVENTION OF COOKING ODORS.

Odors from cooking, the careful housewife may be glad to know, can be prevented by tying up in a linen bag a lump of bread about the size of a billiard ball, and placing it in the pot with the boiling greens, ham, etc. This will absorb the gases which oftentimes send such an effluvia to the regions above. A few red peppers, or pieces of charcoal put into the pot are also said to stop the unpleasant odor which generally fills the house when green vegetables are boiled. Still another means of preventing cabbage odor is the following: Put the cabbage in a net, and when it has boiled five minutes in the first pot of water, lift it off, drain for a few seconds and place carefully in a second pot, which must be ready on the stove full of fast boiling water. Empty the first water away, and boil the cabbage till tender in the second. Bits of charcoal placed about the kitchen and elsewhere are useful in absorbing gases and other impurities.

## DOMESTIC HINTS.

PEANUT PUDDING. Scald one pint of milk in a double boiler; beat the yolks of four eggs and four tablespooms of brown sugar together, and stir in three tablespooms of cornstarch made smooth with a little milk. Stir this mixture constantly until it thickens, then add one cupful of peanut paste and flavor with a tablespoomful of lemon juice. Pour into a double boiler and cover with a cover made by boiling the whites of four eggs with six tablespooms of powdered sugar. Set in the oven to brown.

STRAWBERRY OMELET. After washing the contents of a box of nice, sweet strawberries, shake over them one-half cupful of powdered sugar, add a cupful of baking powder, two-thirds of a cupful of baking powder, two tablespooms of flour and a tablespoomful of salt; add a cupful of melted butter, two-thirds of a cupful of milk and the beaten whites of the eggs. Have the omelet ready and well buttered and turn the omelet mixture into it. Do not stir, nor even touch with a spoon, but shake the dish gently and when ready to turn scatter the berries over it, fold, dust with powdered sugar and serve.

CELERI PATTIES. Although the goldfish occurs in a wild state in Japan, it is probable that China some four hundred years ago furnished the stock from which the wonderful varieties of Japanese goldfish have been bred. It is reported that in feudal days, even when famine was abroad in the land, and many people were starving, the trade in goldfish was flourishing.

—Some sorts of streams in which stones were employed as projectiles were in use by the Chinese in the eighth century. By the year 1200 firearms were in use among the Mongols, and there are reports of their use by Genghis Khan, and the Marathas, according to the records of the Church, the Italian Marquis Bartolini. The marquis, it must be thoroughly understood, was not the morganatic, but the full fledged legitimate wife of the ex-king. She had been a wealthy widow of remarkable beauty when he married her in Italy prior to the accession to the French throne of his nephew, Napoleon III., and it was her money that kept the ex-king going until, after the restoration of the empire in France, he returned to Paris and received a large allowance as a prince of the blood. But he showed himself characteristically ungrateful to her, declined to obtain for her recognition from the Emperor as a princess of his house, to which status she was clearly entitled, and she was eventually driven by the intrigues of the old ex-king with his wife off his ex-cadet to Madrid, where she died some years after her own death.

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—In the Magazine of History Robert Dewey Benedict, writing on "Ethan Allen's Use of Lances," gives this illustration of Allen's quaintness: "When he was taken prisoner at Montreal he was brought before the English General Frost. Allen's narrative tells us: 'He asked me my name, which I told him. He then said as whether I was that Colonel Allen who took Ticonderoga. I told him I was the very man. Then he shook his cane over my head, calling me many bad names, among which he frequently used the word 'robber.' I told him I was not accustomed to it, and shook my fist at him, telling him that was the badge of mortality for him if he offered to strike.' The Englishman probably had seen enough to split with a lance to avenge the disgrace of the capture of Ticonderoga."

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—In the Year Book for 1915

## Poetry.

## She Grinned at Her Skirts.

REMINDED.  
I saw her today, she was cross'ng the street,  
And she grabbed  
At her skirts behind;  
She walked on the heels of her dear little feet,  
And she grabbed  
At her skirts behind.  
She took little steps of four inches or so,  
She was careful how her patent leathers would  
show—  
And just so they wouldn't get muddy, you know,  
She grabbed  
At her skirts behind.

I saw her again, later on from afar,  
And she grabbed  
At her skirts behind;  
She was running like mad, for she wanted a car,  
And she grabbed  
At her skirts behind.

She waved her free hand in a wild, frantic way,  
And tried her best to force the street car to stay,  
But she wouldn't let loose of the other, nay, nay,  
And she grabbed  
At her skirts behind.

I saw her one Sunday, she stood in the aisle,  
And she grabbed  
At her skirts behind;  
The church aisle was crowded, she stood quite a  
while,  
And she grabbed  
At her skirts behind.

She was gowned in a fashion becoming and new—  
I watched her while the usher showed her to a  
row.

And the last thing I saw as she vanished from  
view, she grabbed  
At her skirts behind.

## A GARDEN SONG.

Here in this sequestered close  
Bloom the hyacinth and rose;  
Here beside the modest stock  
Flaunts the fling hollyhock;  
Here, as everywhere, one sees  
Ranks, conditions and degrees.  
All the seasons run their race  
In this quiet resting place;  
Peach and apricot, and fig  
Here will ripen, and grow big;  
Here is store and overplus—  
More had not Attilius!  
Here, in alleys cool and green,  
Far ahead the thrush is seen;  
Here along the Southern wall  
Keeps the bee his festival;  
All is quiet also—afar  
Sound of toil and tumult are.  
Here he dashes large and long;  
Here he spaces meet for song;  
Grant, O garden-god, that I,  
Now that mood and moment please,  
Find the fair Pierides!

—Austin Dobson.

IT'S OWN EXCUSE.  
Let lovers vie in phrasology of praise,  
And now their faith in phrases free and strong;  
O let them call for witchery of song—  
To beautify and bies the passing days;  
For ages they have won the poet's lays;  
Their power grew as rivers sweep along;  
Imperial conquerors are they of wrong;  
And the world trembles to their roar.  
All is lost, if love could pass to dust;  
All uses show of love is not our own;  
In its supremacy of faithful trust—  
The wondrous miracle of life is shown;  
Love comes to winter earth as comes the spring,  
Then fields are green and birds of gladness sing!

WILLIAM BRUNTON.

THE BABY.  
Like a tiny glint of light piercing through the  
dusky gloom  
Comes her little laughing face through the shades  
of my room.

And my pen forgets its way as it hears her pat-  
t'ring tread,  
While her prattling treble tones chase the  
thoughts from out my head.

She is queen and I her slave—one who loves her  
and obeys;

For she rules her world of home with imperious  
ways.

In she dances, calls me "Dear!" turns the pages  
of my books;  
Threw herself upon my knee, takes my pen with  
laughing looks.

Makes disorder reign supreme, turns my papers  
upside down;  
Draws me cabalistic signs, safe from fear of any  
frown.

Crumbles all my verses up, pleased to hear the  
cracking sound;  
Makes them into balls and then—flings them all  
upon the ground.

Suddenly she flies away, leaving me alone again  
With a warmth about my heart and a brighter,  
clearer brain.

And although the thoughts return that her com-  
ing drove away.

The remembrance of her laugh lingers with me  
through the day.

And as chances, as I write, I may take a crum-  
pled sheet;

On the which, God knoweth why! I read my  
fancies twice as sweet.

—Victor Hugo.

THE WAYS ARE GREEN.  
The ways are green with the gladdening sheen  
Of the young year's fairest daughter.  
Oh, the shadows that fleet o'er the springing  
wheat!

Oh, the magic of running water!  
The spirit of spring is in everything,  
The banners of spring are streaming,  
We march to a tune from the fates of June,  
And life's a dream worth dreaming.

It's all very well to sit and spell;

At the lesson there's no gainsaying;

But what the dace are wot and use

When the whole mad world's a-Maying?

When the meadow glows, and the orchard  
shows,

And the air's with love-motes teeming,

When fancies break, and the sensees wake,

Oh, life's a dream worth dreaming!

What Nature has writ with her lusty wit

Is worded so wisely and kindly

That whoever has dipped her in manuscript

Must up and follow her blindly.

Now the summer prime is her blithest rhyme

In the being and the seeming,

And they that have heard her dream,

Know life's a dream worth dreaming.

—W. E. Henley.

A SONG OF PEACE.

Put off, put off your mail, ye kings, and beat  
your boards to dust;

A sure grasp your hands must know, your  
hearts a better trust.

Now bend about the lance's point, and break  
the helmet bar,

A noise is in the morning winds, but not the note  
of war.

Along the grassy mountain paths the glittering  
troops increase;

They come! they come! how fair their feet—  
They come that publish peace.

Ye Victory, fair Victory, our enemies are ours,

And all the clouds are clasped in light, and all  
the earth with flowers.

All still depressed and dim with dew, but wait  
a little while,

And radiant with the deathless rose the wilder-  
ness shall smile,

At every tender, living thing shall feed by  
streams of rest,

No lamb shall from the fold be lost, nor bur-  
ring from the nest.

—John Buskin.

Poets are all who love, who feel, great truths,  
And tell them; and the truth of truths is love.

—Holley.

## Miscellaneous.

## The Awakening.

Just before the game began Dunmore rode  
over to the trap which Mrs. Porter and Ger-  
trude Remsen had chosen with a group of young  
men. Mrs. Porter, tired with a sense of dislocation,  
ascended from her seat and managed to lead  
the young men away.

Dunmore removed his cap and looked smil-  
ingly at the girl, whose face displayed the faint-  
est trace of annoyance.

"Forgive my intrusion," said Dunmore, in  
apology, "but I've just heard you are leaving us  
tomorrow. I wanted just one last word. You'll  
grant me that, won't you?"

"I suppose I must," she said rather ungrac-  
iously.

Dunmore's bronzed face became suddenly  
green. He leaned toward her, and something  
in his eyes made her draw deeper.

Mrs. Porter, tired with a sense of dislocation,  
ascended from her seat and managed to lead  
the young men away.

"It is quite impossible, Mr. Dunmore," said  
she, coldly.

"Why?" he asked. "Am I so terribly in-  
eligible?"

"Your life at present is very full," she said,  
"There is no room in it for a wife." The  
color came into her cheeks at the last word.

"Do you think these things really count with  
me?" he asked quickly, "these horses and this  
pote and all the rest of it?"

"Perhaps for the moment you think they  
don't," she said. "But they do. They have a  
right to know that no woman ever could hope to  
live. She would be a side issue."

"You don't really believe that?" said he.

"I do," she answered.

The trap had sprung.

"The only thing that really counts in the  
world is you," said Dunmore. "I can't seem to  
make you believe it, but it's God's truth."

He rode out into the field, leaving the girl  
strangely ill at ease. As the game began, Mrs.  
Porter returned and climbed into the trap. With  
her came the omnipresent group of satellites.

"Gertrude, I do hope—" she began in a  
perplexed aside to the girl, but Miss Remsen had  
turned to the young men with a vivacity that, to  
Mrs. Porter, seemed a trifle forced.

All during the game the girl's eyes were  
seated on the field. Although the play was fast  
and fierce, she seemed to prefer the pliantries of  
the men grouped about the trap to the excitement  
of the play.

Once only did she follow the game, and that  
was when a man beside them said excitedly,  
"Just look at old Tommy Dunmore! He's doing  
his best to break his precious neck!"

Mrs. Porter glanced at her with a surprised  
look. "My dear—" she began protestingly, but  
with a shrug of her shoulders Miss Remsen re-  
sumed her gay chatter.

A moment later she heard a little murmur of  
horror from Mrs. Porter, rose from her seat and  
caught her by the shoulder sharply. The girl turned her  
head to the window.

Near one goal a group of riders was drawing  
apart, and on the ground lay a man beneath his  
pony. Four men ran into the field, drew the fal-  
len man from beneath the pony and bore him to  
the clubhouse. The pony scrambled to its feet  
and was led limping away. A sturdy galloped  
into the field, and the game went on.

When the momentary excitement had subsided  
Mrs. Porter turned to her niece. The girl's white  
face shocked her.

"Gertrude, dear, what is the matter?" she  
asked.

"Please take me home," said Miss Remsen in  
an odd, quavering voice.

One of the young men took the cob by the  
head and made them through the tangle of  
scrub. Then started them across the  
clubhouse grounds to the road. Mrs. Porter, being  
wise in her day and generation, said nothing.

When they were nearly home, the girl sud-  
denly burst into a storm of tears.

"Oh, auntie," she said. "I didn't know until I  
saw him lying there all white and bloody!  
Please, please drive to the clubhouse."

Mrs. Porter waited in the big hall, while a  
gray-haired physician led Gertrude up the stairs  
to a sunny room overlooking the grounds. There  
after he had opened the door and bowed to her,

he discreetly withdrew.

On a couch by the window lay Dunmore, his  
head swathed in bandages, and one arm rigid in  
an ungainly splint. With the opening of the door  
he raised his head on his sound arm, and beheld  
Gertrude standing there, like a frightened bird  
afraid of his flight.

"Why, helot!" he called gaily. "This is good  
of you to come."

The girl's face flushed. She was groping  
darkly for words.

"I was afraid you were badly hurt," she fal-  
tered.

"No, indeed," said he. "The Dunmores are a  
raw lot. They don't die easily. Just a few  
scratches, that's all."

She drew a few steps nearer, halted irres-  
olutely, then went to his side.

"Tom!" she said, gently.

His eyes widened. She noticed that he was  
trembling.

"I didn't know until—until it happened,"  
she said. "And then, O, it seemed as if the sun had been blis-  
ted out in darkness! It's dreadful to care so  
much—and—and to find it out!"

She had knelt beside him. Her cool hand was  
stroking his face.

"Perhaps I shall be only a side issue," she  
half sobbed. "But, O, Tom, dear, let me be that  
much, anyway."—Barry Preston.

—

Doubt's Department.

## THE BAD DANDELIONS.

A million dandelions  
Came out one summer day,  
And ramble up and down the hill  
To laugh and play.

They shook their golden tresses,  
And dung their kisses free,  
And flirted with the sun and wind  
Outrageously.

They were so much admired,  
They were so rich in gold,  
They flaunted up and down the hill  
So proud and bold.

That the envious swamp-cabbage,  
That poor old "ouch-me-not,"  
So sour and disconsolate with  
Her lowly lot,

Hold up a flaming candle,  
To peep and watch and spy,  
And all who understood her speech  
Could hear her cry:

"There'll come a retribution,  
I'll wish the very town;  
Your pride will blow your boasted gold  
To comecomes alive 'down 't."

But the snaky dandelions  
Flid laughing up the hill,  
And it is said in Feverland  
They're laughing still.

—Ella Higginson, in Christian Register.

The Council.

So marvellously perfect is the camel in its  
adaptation to life on the arid desert waste that it  
has been appropriately called the "ship of the  
desert." The more we learn about the world of  
nature around us, the more do we appreciate the  
truth of the saying of an eminent scientist that  
"a little science adds greatly to our knowledge."  
—A little science adds greatly to our knowledge of  
the pleasure of life."—Brewster's Natural History.

The New York Zoological Park is two hours from  
the city, and the most interesting to one who  
comes to New York.

—

It is surprising to find out that the camel  
originated in North America. Here—there—  
then—but the size of a "jack rabbit" first ap-  
peared. At the same time that this animal  
made its home in our country, the camel  
was a small, shaggy, horned, and toothed creature  
from which it originated.

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## The Morse.

## The Useful Percherons.

A good pair of Percheron mares can do more work than any other kind and can raise colts that will find a more ready sale than any other breed. This should commend them to those who contemplate draft-horse breeding. They are favorites in the market and with the consumer. Their sales are more than all other breeds combined.

No other breed of draft horses matures so young as the Percheron and he is the most sought after by the more extensive consumers, because he is the most satisfactory to wear out. The man who bred the mare that produced these colts paid \$10 more service fees to us than a scrub would have cost him, but his additional investment added \$300 to the selling value of the product, which is about the usual Percheron dividend.

The Percheron mare is a typical farm mare. No one can actually foretell the value of a broodmare, but we know of a number of Percheron mares that have produced colts that have netted from \$2,000 to \$10,000, for their owners, and some of them were handled by people who made no profession of being breeders or fanciers of Percherons.

The illustration shows our World's Fair champion pair of Percheron mares. Winners of the special \$100 gold medal offered by the American Percheron Horse Breeders and Importers Association. Also champion pair at the Kansas State Fair, and never beaten in the show-ring. Age two years, weight 1800 pounds and 1825 pounds, respectively. This pair of mares was in competition with selected pairs of all ages from all the show herds at our great World's Fair.

HENRY AVERY & SONS.  
Wakefield, Kan.

## Breeders' Notes.

The man who has a well bred and promising young trotter or pacer but who has not the money to spare to develop the speed of the youngster should sell the animal to some one who has the means and inclination to have it or her trained and campaigned. There are always parties looking for such who are willing to pay fair prices. The trouble with many who own such is they ask more money than would-be purchasers are willing to pay. Training and incidental bills are expensive items. Those who think they have prospective world's record breakers should consider that fact.—Horse Breeder.

The average small breeder will find greater profit and less risk in breeding and raising fine roadsters and first-class carriage horses than any other class. If he uses care in the selection of his mares and the stallions with which to mate them, some that he breeds for roadsters and carriage horses will have speed enough to bring good prices.

Speed is always salable. The more speed the greater the returns. If it is race-horse speed from well-known racing families it will bring more money than if from a source known to be faint-hearted.

Down in Maine there has been an apparent retrogression in the past few years. As a matter of fact, there are very few farmers who ever reserved a mare for breeding that some dealer would buy at a price, and the State, which in its early days was the stamping ground for fast trotters, has but a comparatively small 2:10 list, and until they remember that "igs are not gathered from thistles," I fear the same list will grow but moderately.

## Butter Position Maintained.

Butter is arriving in large quantities and in excess of immediate demand, but receivers do not seem to be worried and are putting any surplus right into storage rather than accept lower offers. The result is that prices have held at last week's figures with no symptom of weakening. The best qualities are as usual not in over supply. The surplus, so far as the present demand is concerned, is in the first and second grades, which are not so much wanted, having usually poorer keeping qualities and less suitable for hot weather.

Dairy butter continues to sell readily, especially those qualities of well-known excellence, and receivers seem to have no difficulty in obtaining full market prices quite promptly on arrival.

Box and print butters have been increasing lately and are in large supply, but they are popular with buyers at this time of year and prices hold at about the usual premium above tub goods. The various imitation butters are in only moderate supply and demand. The raw material from which factory butter is made has been scarce for some time, owing, it is said, to the fact that a great many farmers who formerly made a low class of butter which eventually found its way into the melting tub of the process butter factories, now keep separators on the farm and send the milk to the creameries so that their output is classed as creamery butter of some grade or other, and does not sell cheap enough to supply the factory men.

It would be a good thing for the dairy interests if the low class of packing-stock butters could be eliminated by business methods among producers.

Cheese is in good supply, with demand only moderate. The price situation shows no special change, sales perhaps being a little harder to make on account of the somewhat light demand. The cheese market is quiet, with some little surplus going into storage.

At New York business from store in the higher grades of creamery butter is ranging from 20 to 21 cents, but the latter price is extreme and reached only for a few of the high-scoring goods. Under grades of creamery are meeting rather a slow market. State dairy is quiet and unchanged. Western imitation creamery is not plenty, but the demand is only moderate and prices are without upward tendency. There is still a fair demand for factory butter for export account and some local inquiry also, but business is hampered by the reserved offering of stock on the part of Western packers. Renovated butter is in moderate supply and strictly extra goods rule firm, although the trade is quiet. Packing stock continues in light supply and firm.

At New York, notwithstanding the generally quiet trading during the latter part of last week, and the fact that most receivers had more or less surplus of small cheese the continued speculative demand at primary markets and comparatively full prices paid in the country prevents any weakness here and few changes have been made in the official range of quotations. A few buyers are showing interest, but there is an absence of real life in the demand and comparatively little speculative movement for storage purposes, few buyers showing disposition to operate beyond their current requirements. Some lots are showing effects of heat where the cheese were being made.



PERCHERON MARES, MINA AND LENA.

Large cheese continues in small proportion in the supply, but the demand limited. Skins not in large supply and held fairly steady.

Latest cable advice to George A. Cook ran from the principal markets of Great Britain report butter markets as quite active and demand large at the late advance. Receipts are no more than current consumption is taking care of, and there are no accumulations. Finest grades: Danab, 23½ to 24½ cents; Irish, 21 to 22 cents; Canadian, 21 to 21½ cents; New Zealand, Australian and Argentine, 20 to 21 cents; Russian, 19½ to 21 cents. Cheese markets have shown great activity, and receipts are absorbed as landed, with a very strong feeling at the close. Finest American and Canadian, 10½ to 10½ cents.

## Apple Prospects Lessening.

Although the general apple outlook was good at blossoming time, conditions since that period have not improved. In fact, in most districts the outlook is considerably worse and it looks now as if the crop would be much smaller than last year. Not only did the fruit set poorly in some regions but there has been much complaint of dropping of the fruit caused by unseasonable weather.

## Eggs Higher.

The egg market continues extremely firm and prices in many lines are quoted at one cent above last week's figures. Western eggs above firsts share the advance, but the great bulk of arrivals from distant points grade below firsts and have no more than held their own in quotations, being in excess of demand. But the market is excellent for extras of all classes and nearby and fancy stock.

Receipts of eggs at Boston for June showed some little decrease as compared with last year, although New York and Chicago showed an increase for the same period. The reason was that Boston storage capacity was exhausted and proper facilities could best be obtained in other cities. Receipts in Boston for the past three months taken together show an increase of 121,000 cases over last year, in New York the increase was 174,000 cases and in Chicago 193,000 cases.

Estimates of the storage situation total about 1,150,000 cases stored in Boston and the leading centers of New York and Chicago. The present hot spell will no doubt cause some of the storage eggs to be taken out for the supply of the immediate demand, as during such a period a large proportion of the current arrivals are greatly injured by heat. The demand everywhere is reported good, even the low grades being bought in enormous quantities, largely by the foreign population, which seems to be able to consume any quantity and any quality, provided the price is low enough. There is a pronounced buying tendency from distant points. Thus, numerous orders were received for eggs from the Middle West, particularly California, and eggs for Cuba were shipped from Missouri and Kansas points by way of New Orleans. It appears that Northern eggs, even after the long journey, are better than the native stock of this year.

At New York arrivals are moderate, and the advance of shipments in transit indicates some further evolution in supplies. The market is showing rather a firm tone. The hot weather prevailing causes a general disposition to stock slowly, but there is a pretty good demand, and high grades are ruling in sellers' favor. Some advance is quotable on the better qualities, but the sales of Western above 16 cents are still confined to rather exceptional grades. There is still a good deal of stock coming which is seriously affected by heat, and much of the business is in ranges of 15 to 16 cents, with some seriously defective goods going lower. Some of the eggs were put in storage during the very unfavorable conditions of trade reported during June are now being taken out, but there is also some stock going into the refrigerators, and there is no material reduction in total accumulations.

## Vegetables Plenty.

Vegetables have been in extremely heavy supply the past week, which is about the height of the season for some lines. Southern stock and that from New Jersey and southern New England is very plenty and there is a large line of native products now arriving. Cabbages are very plenty but demand is good on account of the moderate price. Some of the cabbages from Virginia are very poor and not much wanted. String beans from southern Connecticut have been abundant. Peas are plenty from nearby points, but of poorer quality than usual and selling low, partly on that account. Tomatoes have been in fair supply and good demand. The prospect is that the early tomatoes in this section will demand fair prices. Cucumbers are in rather lighter supply than some lines of vegetables. Asparagus is about done, demand being light and arrivals rather poor in appearance.

Native onions are becoming quite plenty and sell at \$1 per bushel. Spanish onions are in full supply, as they have been for some time. Native squashes are fairly plenty. Some excellent cantaloupe come from Frank Colledge's farm at Waterford. The Colledge farm is, however, not popular, for all its worth, to much the contrary. Native string beans are plenty. The for feed beans show no decided change,

but such prices as are quoted show a tendency rather up than down.

The potato market continues as unsatisfactory as ever and little is heard of old stocks, most consumers expecting the new stock unless otherwise requested. New potatoes are so plenty and cheap that most people can afford to buy them. The market is heavily overstocked and new sections are coming into the shipping competition every week. New Jersey and Long Island stock being abundant with some from nearby points. There is little in the market to induce nearby growers to dig their stock before maturity. Prices being already low, there is, of course some chance of better prices, and even the come price would be more profitable if obtained for fall-grown stock. Shipments have to be graded carefully, the small ones left out, since even the best lots sell with some difficulty, and buyers are particular.

## Boston Milk Receipts.

The following statement, compiled from figures furnished by the companies, shows the quantities of milk brought into Boston during the month of May, 1905, by the three railroads: Boston & Albany, 1,083,217 quarts; Boston & Maine, 6,740,322 quarts; New York, New Haven & Hartford, 1,942,141 quarts.

## Plenty of Peaches in Connecticut.

This is Connecticut's year for peaches, according to all reports. For the last two seasons the South has had the best of it, but this year the short crop in Georgia and North and South Carolina is offset by Connecticut's large yield. It is expected that hundreds of thousands of bushels will be shipped from Hartford, Middlesex and New Haven counties, of which a large proportion is already booked for Boston and other large New England cities.

## Good Demand for Choice Fruits.

Southern and New Jersey apples are coming in more liberally. The quality is still poor and appearance very ordinary. Price is no guide of what good apples would sell for, and natives, when they arrive, will probably bring fair prices. It is claimed that good apples can be raised in the South, but if so they have never yet reached these markets.

Blueberries are coming in abundantly but supply does not seem to exceed demand and prices good thus far. Prices of small fruits in general have held up better in Boston markets than in New York. Currants, cherries, blackberries and raspberries bring fair prices, considering the supply. Native cherries, however, are not abundant.

Prices range around 5 cents per pound by the twenty pound basket, variations in price depending more on the size and condition than on the variety, large sour ones bringing as much as common sweet ones.

Native strawberries are mostly small and not very attractive. Peaches from the South are in good supply and some are of good quality and may be very ordinary in condition and appearance.

At New York apples are in heavy supply, but quality is generally poor and price, fairly low. Savannah steamer brought 240 barrels La Conte pears and Pennsylvania Railroad 601 barrels; the first of the week's

receipts has been fairly active, and a few fancy reached \$4. Receipts of peaches, Baltimore carloads by Pennsylvania Railroad and 25,000 crates by Pennsylvania Railroad; nearly everything soft and poor, and general sales from 75 cents to \$1.25. Plums steady. Cherries show irregular quality and value. Strawberries and blackberries largely soft and price low and irregular. Raspberries lower. Huskberries 1 cent lower. Gooseberries slow. Currants selling well, with occasional sales at a premium. Receipts of macarons, 2,200 crates by Pennsylvania Railroad and 600 crates by Union Line; trade slow and market weak as quoted. Receipts of watermelons, twenty-eight carloads by Pennsylvania Railroad and nine by Savannah steamer; market firm and considerably higher.

## Excellent Condition of Most Crops.

The benefits derived from the showers that prevailed throughout New England on the 24 instant, cannot be estimated, but are noticeable in the greatly improved condition of all crops. Corn, which was particularly backward, showed the most improvement. Crops generally are now at least in a normal condition and, in some instances, above the average. The condition of crops progressed favorably the past week under most favorable conditions, the value of the early portion putting the soil in a mellow condition, and the work was not hampered during the entire season of the week. Considerable damage reported by late rains, which greatly increased in number, as a result of increased temperature.

Reports generally show an improved condition in all crops, particularly in corn. This crop has been backward, but under most favorable conditions, made rapid advancement the past week, and in nearly all sections is in a normal condition and, in some locations, above the normal. Corn is silking well and earing and should bring in a good crop. Corn, however, and limestone, are the only crops that have not shown any improvement.

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July 1 was 50, as compared with 50.8 on July 1, 1904, 50.2 on the corresponding date in 1903 and the average of 52.4.

The average of 50.8 is lower than that of last year by about 12.50 cents, or 6.7 per cent, and the condition on July 1 was 50.7.

The average of potatoes, including sweet potato, is less than that of last year by about ten thousand acres, or 6.7 per cent. The average condition on July 1 was 50.2, as compared with 50.9 on July 1, 1904, 50.1 at the corresponding date in 1903, and a ten-year average of 51.1.

The acreage of tobacco is less than that of last year by about 54,000 acres, or 6.7 per cent.

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